



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-223
Monday
20 November 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-223

CONTENTS

20 November 1995

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Tutsi Parties Demand Replacement of President [<i>Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 17 Nov</i>]	1
--	---

Rwanda

French Role in Crisis With Zaire Denounced [<i>AFP</i>]	1
Government: Zaire Unilaterally Closes Border [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	2
Refugee Meeting With Burundi, UNHCR Ends [<i>Kigali Radio</i>]	3
Hutu Extremists Say Tutsis Ordered Goma Attack [<i>AFP</i>]	3

Zaire

Rival Opposition Groups Clash in Parliament [<i>London International</i>]	4
Government Denies Closing Border With Rwanda [<i>Paris International</i>]	4

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Moi Urges Nation To Stop 'Aping Alien' Cultures [<i>Nairobi Radio</i>]	5
Paper Reports Safina Activists Arrested [<i>DAILY NATION 18 Nov</i>]	5

Somalia

'Resistance' Kills 83 Pro-Aidid Troops in Baidoa [<i>Voice of the Somali Republic</i>]	6
Aidid Meets Officers, Hails 'Victory' in Habarre [<i>Voice of the Masses</i>]	6
Three Killed, 7 Wounded in Somali Violence [<i>AFP</i>]	6

Tanzania

Mwinyi: Region Not Ready for Western Democracy [<i>Dar es Salaam Radio</i>]	6
Electoral Commission Announces New Procedures [<i>Dar es Salaam Radio</i>]	7
Election Head Issues Statement on Upcoming Poll [<i>Dar es Salaam Radio</i>]	7
Opposition Said Participating in Election Rerun [<i>Dar es Salaam Radio</i>]	7

Uganda

Officer Says Troops Massed at Sudanese Border [<i>DAILY NATION 18 Nov</i>]	8
Museveni, Burundian President Hold Talks [<i>Kampala Radio</i>]	8

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela To Urge China To Isolate Nigeria [<i>Johannesburg Radio</i>]	9
Ramaphosa on Nigeria, Political Ambitions [<i>London International</i>]	9
Foreign Ministry 'Blundering' on Nigeria Noted [<i>MAIL & GUARDIAN 17-23 Nov</i>]	10
ANC, NP Clash Looms Over Nigerian Response [<i>SAPA</i>]	11
Executive Outcomes Role in Angola Confirmed [<i>Johannesburg TV</i>]	12
Deputy Foreign Minister on Central Europe Trip [<i>SAPA</i>]	12
Portugal's President Soares, Delegation Arrive [<i>SAPA</i>]	13

SANDF Refuses To Reveal MI-Private Firms Link [MAIL & GUARDIAN 17-23 Nov]	13
PAC Questions 'Mysterious' Deaths of Members [SOWETAN 17 Nov]	14
Local Elections Seen as Key to IFP's Future [SATURDAY STAR 18 Nov]	15
No Change in Amnesty Cutoff Date, Death Penalty [Johannesburg TV]	16
Unions Fear Privatization of Parastatals [NEW NATION 17 Nov]	16
Ex-ANC Bomber Given Foreign Affairs Post [RAPPORT 19 Nov]	16
Police Patrol Settlement After Bomb, Clashes [SAPA]	17
South African Press Review for 19 Nov [SUNDAY TIMES 19 Nov, etc.]	17
South African Press Review for 20 Nov [BUSINESS DAY 20 Nov, etc.]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government, UNITA Resume Talks on Military [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	19
Construction of UNITA Quarters 'Well Under Way' [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	19
UNITA Confinement Begins; Police to Barracks [Luanda Radio]	19
'Stalemate' in Peace Process Reported in Cunene [Luanda Radio]	19
Government, Cabinda Separatists Meet in Congo [Maputo Radio]	19
Ministers Discuss, Approve Fiscal Documents [Luanda TV]	19
Finance Minister Reshuffles Ministry Officials [Luanda TV]	20

Botswana

Minister Supports Commonwealth Stance on Nigeria [Gaborone Radio]	20
---	----

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Returns From Commonwealth Summit [Maputo Radio]	20
--	----

Swaziland

King Warns Against Political Instability [THE SWAZI NEWS 18 Nov]	21
King Launches Loan Guarantee Scheme [Mbabane Radio]	21
Minister Urges Government To Curb Spending [Mbabane Radio]	21
'Staggering' Budget Deficit Projected for '98 [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 20 Nov]	22

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Rules Out Isolated Response to Nigeria [SAPA]	22
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Abacha Says Country To Resist 'Undue' Pressure [Lagos Radio]	23
British, U.S. Campaigns Called 'Sinister Ploy' [Kaduna Radio]	23
RSA Accused of Interfering in Internal Affairs [Johannesburg Radio]	23
Opposition Rallies Mark Abacha Anniversary [AFP]	24
Saro-Wiwa Backers Demonstrate in Port Harcourt [Libreville Radio]	24
Ogoni Activists' Trial Scheduled For 1996 [Libreville Radio]	24
Amnesty Expresses Concern for Jailed Activists [Libreville Radio]	25
Panel Discusses Commonwealth Suspension [Lagos TV]	25
Key Witness Retracts Evidence in Coup Trial [London International]	28

Sierra Leone

RUF Rebels Recapture Three Eastern Towns [London International]	29
---	----

Burundi

Tutsi Parties Demand Replacement of President

BR1711155995 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE
in French 17 Nov 95 p 6

[Marie-France Cros report: "Threat of 'Hard Line' Tutsis — Four Parties Ask for the Replacement of the Constitutionally Weak Head of State"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Four "extremist" Tutsi government parties have formally and definitively withdrawn their confidence in president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya (who belongs to the Hutu-dominated FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] party.) They are the People's Reconciliation Party [PRP], the INKINZO [expansion unknown], the ABASA [Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation], and the RADDES [Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development] parties. The PRP, third party in the June 1993 elections, has remained moderate up to the anti-Tutsi massacres that were a response to the October 1993 (Tutsi-dominated) Army coup, bringing down President Ndadaye (who was a FRODEBU member and the big winner in the elections.) The other three parties have always been revanchist parties. In 1994 all four parties, together with other political parties, signed a government convention to share power between the majority and the opposition. This agreement succeeded initially in a certain degree of appeasement.

The PRP, INKINZO, ABASA, and RADDES parties do not question the government convention but they demand that the reconciliation committee [Cadre de concertation] be convened immediately to replace Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, to save the country and the government convention.

Naturally these four parties are not the only ones to decide but their official declaration of war on the head of state confirms his difficult position at a moment when he is the target of yet another attack. Indeed, the Constitutional Court has been requested to rule on the constitutionality of the president's coming to power, which one knows was not confirmed: Ntibantunganya became head of state as a result of measures which were invented to help the country out of a deadlock, at a time when the constitutional succession mechanism could not be applied because of the killing of the scheduled successors, and the impossibility of organizing elections because of the ongoing nationwide massacres.

Direct Interest

Up till now the Constitutional Court has avoided the problem by giving nonsuit to Ntibantunganya's opponents who questioned the constitutionality of his accession to power. The court said their [the opponents]

claim was not sustainable because they had no personal interest in the matter. This time, however, the claimant has a direct interest: The SOJEDEM, an extremist Tutsi organization, which is being sued in court for having distributed leaflets insulting President Ntibantunganya, is bringing to its defense the argument that Ntibantunganya is not the head of state, challenging the Constitutional Court to prove the contrary.

Rwanda

French Role in Crisis With Zaire Denounced

AB1911210195 Paris AFP in French
1732 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kigali, 18 Nov (AFP) — Kigali today denounced "a possible French interference" in the current serious tensions between Rwanda and Zaire. The two countries are accusing each other of terrorist or war activities.

In an interview with AFP, Major Wilson Rutayifire, the managing director of the Rwandan Information Office, said that there were "other foreign forces behind the Zaire-Rwanda crisis," and he designated France, which the former Tutsi rebellion never forgave for the support it granted to the regime of "genocide" led by President Juvenal Habyarimana.

"To look into this problem only from a regional point of view is just to see half of the problem... The crisis takes its root elsewhere," the major of the Rwandan Patriotic Army said.

Zaire accuses Rwanda of being behind the terrorist activities being perpetrated on its territory, in the border region of Kivu where more than a million Hutu refugees were installed after fleeing the advance of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] last year. They include the authors of the most terrible massacres of the genocide that left more than 500,000 dead including liberal Tutsis and Hutus.

On its part, Rwanda accuses Zaire of supporting Interahamwe Hutu militiamen and the soldiers of the former Rwandan Armed Forces who took refuge in the Kivu Province and who, in the past months, have launched armed operations and attacks in Rwandan territory.

Major Rutayifire found particularly revealing a recent communique issued by the Zairian Ministry of Defense, mentioning the seizure of "an important batch of war material of Anglo-Saxon origin" from "Rwandan terrorists of Tutsi origin" in the town of Goma.

"Anglo-Saxon... This is a word we have already heard from France," he noted. Many analysts believe that the support given by Paris to the Habyarimana regime,

which has been threatened since 1990 by FPR rebels in exile in Anglo-Saxon Uganda led by President Yoweri Museveni, has been widely linked to the French determination to counter the "Anglo-Saxon" — American and British — ambitions in French-speaking Africa.

Major Rutayifire added that Rwanda did not fear a possible war either with the Zairian Army or the former Hutu militiamen and the soldiers of the former Rwandan Armed Forces: We have a cause that makes us strong, the duty to defend our country... Zairians have no cause to defend. What they are currently doing is blaming Rwanda for their internal problems that they are unable to solve... How can they fight in such conditions?"

As for Hutu soldiers and militiamen, their unique cause is only "to complete the massacre they began last year," according to Major Rutayifire. This situation and the problem of two million Rwandan Hutus in refugee camps in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania, will be the focus of the talks that are to be held on 19 November with the Rwandan leaders and the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter has been on visit to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire since 18 November. He is preparing the summit of the heads of state of these four countries and Tanzania and the meeting is scheduled to take place on 27 November in Cairo.

Because of the opposition of Uganda and Rwanda to its mediation at the beginning of the month, the United Nations has given up the organization of a similar conference on the Great Lakes region.

Major Rutayifire said that Mr. Carter had some chances to succeed if he did not come with an "already-made solution." The problem of Hutu refugees that is threatening the entire region of an explosion, will also be the focus of a conference by donor countries and Rwandan authorities. The conference is scheduled to open on 21 November in Kigali.

This conference is organized by the European Union and the UN Development Program and at a time when the threat of an imminent return of Hutu refugees in Rwanda is looming and while Kinshasa is reaffirming its determination to see them leave by 31 December.

According to a European diplomatic source, the conference is to study the ways and means to grant part of the promised aid to Kigali by the donors in order to give assistance to the refugees.

Government: Zaire Unilaterally Closes Border

*EA1911123495 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1800 GMT 18 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan Government has just issued a statement through the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation on Zaire's unilateral decision to close its border with Rwanda. Here is the statement:

At a time when the Zairean Government has issued an ultimatum to Rwandan refugees to leave Zaire by 31 December 1995 failing which they would be forcibly expelled to Rwanda, the Rwandan Government deplores the Zairean Government's unilateral decision to close its border with Rwanda. The measure serves to halt the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees.

The Rwandan Government is astonished that a neighboring and friendly country such as Zaire should make a decision so unfriendly toward Rwanda, with which it has age-old diplomatic relations both at the bilateral level and that of sub-regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes, CEPGL. The Rwandan Government therefore calls on the Zairean Government not to impose humiliating conditions on the Rwandan nationals on its territory, (such as) those which characterized the expulsion of Rwandan refugees in August 1995.

With this coinciding with the international commission of inquiry starting to operate [words indistinct] illegal arms to the former Rwandan Armed Forces and the interahamwe ['those who attack together': extremist Hutu] militias of former Rwandan politicians, the Rwandan Government remains convinced that the attempt at the Goma airport to bomb the aircraft of the chief of staff of the Zairean Armed Forces was a fabrication brought about by the Rwandan perpetrators of genocide, who have been holding hostage the innocent population in the refugee camps, to tarnish the friendly relations between the Rwandan and Zairean peoples and especially to obfuscate the nature of relations with certain Zairean military authorities. In this respect, the presence in Goma of a son of former President Habyarimana and the former chief of staff of the Rwandan Armed Forces, shows that the meeting with the chief of staff of the Zairean Armed Forces at the time of the attempt was not a coincidence.

Despite the unfriendly action of the Zairean Government, the Rwandan Government has decided to leave its border with Zaire open. It accordingly calls on the Zairean Government to reverse its unilateral step to close its common border with Rwanda and by doing so to serve the interests of the peoples of Rwanda and

Zaire and promote the repatriation of Rwandan refugees living in Zaire.

[Dated] Kigali, 18 November 1995

signed by Dr. Anastase Gasana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Refugee Meeting With Burundi, UNHCR Ends

EA1811205295 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1915 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The third meeting of the tripartite commission in charge of repatriating Rwandese refugees and Burundian refugees has concluded its activities this morning.

The three-day tripartite meeting that brought together representatives of the governments of Rwanda, Burundi, and those of the UNHCR has decided to establish a tripartite committee that is to formulate modalities under which the former government forces and militiamen can be defined in order to let innocent refugees return home in dignity and safety.

The meeting's participants have further established a committee which will be in charge of circulating information in the refugee camps to counteract rumors circulated by armed gangs and former politicians in refugee camps. Those in the meeting also requested that the Rwandese refugees in Burundi remain in refugee camps since it has been discovered that rumors are spread by those loitering from one camp to another and even across to other countries.

The representatives of the UNHCR and those of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi who have been attending the meeting appealed to the Burundian Government to continue its activity of separating the killers from innocent refugees. The Burundian Government's activity of appointing Burundian nationals as leaders of Rwandese refugee camps was appreciated by the tripartite commission.

The tripartite meeting participants further resolved that they are to visit Rwandan refugee camps in Burundi in the near future in order to speed up the repatriation process.

The ceremony to close the three-day tripartite meeting of the Government of Burundi and Rwanda and the representatives of the UNHCR was presided over by Dr. (Ephraim Kabaija) who is chairman of the commission.

Hutu Extremists Say Tutsis Ordered Goma Attack

AB1711182595 Paris AFP in English
1019 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 17 Nov (AFP) — A Burundian Tutsi woman was behind a failed assassination attempt last weekend in Goma, Zaire, a Burundian Hutu extremist movement said Friday [17 November]. The attack was ordered by "the mono-ethnic Tutsi armies of Burundi and Rwanda," the National Council for the Defence of Democracy (NCDD) added in a statement received here.

It charged that a "Tutsi woman of Burundian nationality" handed a bag containing three bombs to a young man who was to place them on board the aircraft. According to Zairian authorities, the November 11 attack targeted the commander of the Zairian military.

However, Rwandan Hutu sources, said the chief of staff of the ousted predominantly Hutu Rwandan Army, defeated last year by the mainly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front, had also been expected to travel in the plane.

Zairian authorities implicated a Rwandan woman in the attack and accused Rwanda of carrying out terrorist activities in Zaire, where more than one million Rwandan and Burundian Hutu refugees are sheltering.

Officials said last Saturday a package containing three explosive devices was to have been put aboard a plane due to take Zairian commander General Eluki Monga Aundu from Goma near the Rwandan border to the capital Kinshasa. But one of the bombs exploded at Goma airport before the package could be put on board the aircraft, the government said in a statement. No one was injured. It said the package was left at the airport by a Rwandan who later escaped.

The government charged the attempted attack was "a plot against the Zairian State." It added that Zaire had made an "irrevocable decision" to expel all Rwandan refugees before December 31.

The NCDD's armed wing, the Forces for Defence of Democracy, is fighting Burundi's Tutsi-dominated Army. Bujumbura and Kigali authorities frequently condemn collusion between Rwandan Hutu armed extremists and Burundian refugees in Zaire.

The Goma region in the east of Zaire is home to more than 700,000 Hutu refugees from last year's civil war in Rwanda, while another 300,000 live in camps in the Bukavu region further south. The civil war was unleashed after Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryarimira and Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana were killed when the aircraft they were travelling in was shot down near Kigali in April 1994.

Zaire**Rival Opposition Groups Clash in Parliament**

*AB1711211095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 17 Nov 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Successive prime ministers and governments in Zaire have tried to organize democratic multiparty elections and failed miserably. Every attempt seems to throw up more chaos and dissension between the government and the opposition. Now, Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo is having a go at holding elections in two years' time, an electoral commission is being set up with posts shared with opposition parties, and once again it's become a can of worms. From Kinshasa Matthew Tostevin reports.

[Begin Tostevin recording] Zaire may now know who makes up the commission that is supposed to prepare the multiparty elections, or it may not. It depends entirely on whom you ask. The acting speaker of parliament, Boboliko Lokongo, who presided over yesterday's stormy debate, assured me that yes, at the end of the day the commission had been named, and it now only remains to fuel the members in.

However, even other members of the parliament governing body are in complete disagreement. Among the deputies themselves the arguments were more violent. Paramilitary police moved into the huge musty hall

of the parliament building to prevent fighting breaking out. The clash was entirely within the opposition itself, between radical supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi, and those of centrist Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. After the radicals, who are in the majority and claim to represent the entire opposition had given their list of names, the moderates wanted to do likewise. President Mobutu's supporters could step back and enjoy the fun.

It isn't the first time chaos has broken up in the parliament where ideological differences only put in rare appearances and debates take almost religiously to personal issues, and convoluted procedural questions. For people in Zaire, the parliamentary mess only reinforces cynicism over the motives of their politicians, and not only in Zaire. One diplomat told me today the outside world is going to be expected to foot them as a bill for elections. This kind of thing is not going to help people find money for Zaire. [end recording]

Government Denies Closing Border With Rwanda

*LD1911181195 Paris Radio France International
in French 1730 GMT 19 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa has denied having closed its border with Rwanda, as Kigali has accused. In fact, according to Unamir [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda], the UN mission present in Rwanda, the border is still open for the NGOs [non-governmental organizations] and for the refugees escorted by these NGOs.

Kenya

Moi Urges Nation To Stop 'Aping Alien' Cultures

EA1811173395 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1300 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] HE President Daniel arap Moi today asked the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, KBC, to desist from screening films which are offensive and tend to encourage moral decadency of the society. President Moi noted that some of the television programs screened were not fit for the youth, especially children, to watch since they were offensive to our morals and insult the modesty of the children.

President Moi said that the country's national parks, forests, and marine life were areas which could be exploited for educational films on Kenya's natural heritage. President Moi at the same time called on KBC to screen films of the country's repertoire of songs and dance.

Saying that there was need for Kenyans to abstain from blindly aping foreign cultures, President Moi observed that African cultures were threatened with disintegration under the impact of Western values.

President Moi was speaking at state house, Nakuru [Rift valley], after being entertained by choirs and cultural dances by educational and non-educational institutions.

President Moi therefore, called on Africans to uphold tenaciously those local cultural values compatible with modern lifestyles. He, however, noted that there was nothing wrong in moderate borrowing of values which enrich our lives without corrupting our national morality. The head of state noted that in Europe, there was liberal borrowing of cultural values and vocabulary.

President Moi expressed dismay that presently most people, especially the learned in the society, were discarding their culture and blindly aping alien ones.

President Moi noted that Africa continued to face many problems which needed to be tackled by the Africans themselves through their cooperation. Once again, President Moi called on public servants to do justice and be transparent when executing their duties. He asked Kenyans to discard the culture of corruption and at the same time desist from being forced into corrupt activities.

President Moi made it clear that when he called on the Rwandan tribunal to rationalize its scope of operations, he did so for the cause of justice. He said his call for justice was not prompted by personal friendship. President Moi further pointed out that the late [Rwandan] Presi-

dent Juvenal Habyarimana was not his personal friend but [Kenyan opposition politician] Kenneth Matiba's.

The president reiterated the need for unity among Kenyans adding that if the culture of tribalism is allowed to take root in the society it would disintegrate the nation. President Moi repeated his call to the Ministries of Education and Culture to every year set aside funds for music and cultural events. [passage omitted].

Paper Reports Safina Activists Arrested

EA1811153395 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
18 Nov 95 pp 1,2

[By Stephen Muiruri: "University Shut: Safina Activists Held at Campus"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kenyatta university was yesterday closed only 12 days after it opened for a new academic year following riots prompted by complaints over loans, food prices and accommodation.

Police also arrested five [opposition party] Safina activists on the campus. They had tried to meet the vice-chancellor, Professor George Eshiwani, over the Thursday [16 November] riots but were prevented by guards.

The 6,000 students were given 15 minutes to pack and leave the compound at 5 pm. Armed policemen stood by to enforce the order.

Professor Eshiwani said the closure had nothing to do with the visit of the activists. He also denied any knowledge of their arrest.

"Students ignored my advice not to engage in acts that would make it impossible for the university to pursue its mission. They rioted and damaged essential university property, and looted all kitchens making them inoperative," he said.

The campus was calm but there was no learning. Most students who fled on Thursday had not returned while others were just discussing in groups.

Earlier in the morning, the Kasarani Divisional police boss, Snr Supt Paul Sugutt, ordered the arrest of the Safina activists. Professor Eshiwani arrived as security guards were physically ejecting the activists from the university administration offices. He ordered all gates to be locked.

Mr. Ntai Wa Nkuraru, Mr. Kabando Wa Kabando, Mr. Wafula Buke, Mr. Thiong'o and Mr. Muiruri Kunikina were then whisked away toward Kasarani police station.

Before their failed attempt to meet the V.C. [vice chancellor] they held a meeting with the Kenyatta University Students' Association officials.

"We are here to enquire what was the cause of the violence and set dialogue for peace in motion. The public should not let the heavy burden to be imposed on the students because the taxes they pay are enough to educate their sons and daughters," said Mr. Nkuraru.

Ssp Suguti said they would be taken to Nyayo house for interrogation to find out their mission at the university.

The activists are former student leaders of Kenyatta and Nairobi universities. [passage omitted]

Somalia

'Resistance' Kills 83 Pro-Aidid Troops in Baidoa

EA1711183095 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1100 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports from Baidoa town say that Rahawein Resistance Army [RRA] forces yesterday killed 83 members of Mohamed Farah Aidid's militia during fighting in Habarre location, 20 km from Baidoa. The reports added that, during the fighting which was sparked off by Aidid's group, the RRA forces destroyed six technicals while two others were blown up by mines. The reports also said several battles were fought on 14 and 15 November, during which 76 small arms and heavy guns were captured.

The reports said Aidid's bandit units were pursued and forced to regroup at a place between (Burjeeska) and (Mayatulka) and that, God willing, they would be expelled from the region.

The reports concluded by saying that the RRA forces have been highly successful in the war against Aidid's militia, and that they are ready to expel it completely from locations inhabited by the Digil and Mirifle ethnic group.

Aidid Meets Officers, Hails 'Victory' in Habarre

EA1711191795 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali* 1700 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Somali Republic, met military officers of the National Security Forces operating in Bay, Bakool, and Gedo Regions at Baidoa town today. President Aidid explained the objective behind military operations in these regions which, he said, was to maintain security, and to deal with those in the habit of harming the Somali people. He said tangible successes have been achieved.

Mr. Aidid referred to the various struggles that have been waged, the last one being against foreign troops which invaded the country. After failing in their mis-

sion, colonialists are now using collaborators to further their designs. He said broadcasting organizations such as the BBC broadcast false stories against the country. Mr. Aidid pointed out that the national security forces' responsibility is to protect people and their property, and that they should base their activities on unity, cooperation, and nationalism. The president commended units of the security forces for their victory during military operations in Habarre location. [passage omitted]

Three Killed, 7 Wounded in Somali Violence

AB1911210895 *Paris AFP in English* 1620 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Nov 18 (AFP) — Three people were killed and seven were wounded when two rival Somali Islamic groups clashed here Saturday [18 November], witnesses said.

It was not immediately clear what triggered the fighting between supporters of the fundamentalist al-Itihad and the more liberal al-Islah in the Medina District of south Mogadishu, but some witnesses said al-Itihad militiamen had accused the rival group of carrying out "military exercises."

Both groups belong to the Abgal clan of north Mogadishu warlord 'Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

Al-Itihad supporters also accused al-Islah members of backing Somalia's self-styled "interim president" Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Al-Itihad fighters claimed that they had defeated their rivals after a five-hour battle, which subsided after clan elders intervened to try and reconcile the warring groups.

Somalia has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991, and the numerous armed factions in various regions frequently clash in attempts to exert authority through the barrel of the gun.

Tanzania

Mwinyi: Region Not Ready for Western Democracy

EA1911124595 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in English* 1600 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has criticized foreign efforts to replace socialist-oriented regimes in developing countries with Western democracy after the fall of communism in the former Soviet Union.

In an interview with Zanzibar Television, TVZ, on Thursday night [16 November], the president, whose

term of office is due to end next week, said that such efforts were strongly exerted to install leadership that could smoothly serve foreign interests. He said developing countries have bowed to such efforts because of poverty. President Mwinyi stressed that democracy in developing countries should be allowed to take [an] evolutionary course as has been the case with Western nations.

Elaborating, Mr. Mwinyi said it had taken more than 200 years to build the present democracy in the U.S. and that women were given franchise rights in the United Kingdom just in recent years.

The president said the imposition of Western democracy in developing countries because of poverty could not be observed in economically-sound developing countries.

Electoral Commission Announces New Procedures

*EA1811152495 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The national electoral commission has given details about the ballot papers and ink to be used tomorrow in the reruns of the general elections in the Dar es Salaam region.

A commission statement issued today said the ballot papers that will be used tomorrow, 19 November, will be completely different from those used on 29 October. The commission has, therefore, assured the citizens that it will not be possible for any person to cast a vote by using the earlier ballot papers without being discovered.

The commission further stated that anyone who casts his vote tomorrow will be required to dip the little finger of his right hand in the ink as an indication that he has voted. The left hand will no longer be used for this purpose.

Election Head Issues Statement on Upcoming Poll

*EA1911125795 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1800 GMT 18 Nov 95*

[Statement by National Electoral Commission Chairman Judge Lewis Makame concerning presidential and parliamentary elections to be held in the Kawe, Kigamboni, Ilala, Ukonga, Ubungu, Kinondoni and Temeke constituencies of Dar es Salaam region; from the Majira Press Review program — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Citizens, leaders of the parties participating in this last phase of the general elections, and voters in the Dar es Salaam constituencies, I wish to thank you very much for the tolerance and tranquillity prevailing while you have been waiting to obtain leaders for your constituencies. I have no doubt that so far every one of you yearns to obtain a new leader for

our country who will be the president of Tanzania and also to have a representative in parliament.

As you are all aware, elections for the seven constituencies in Dar es Salaam region will take place on 19 November following the problems which emerged on 29 October. Citizens, there is no doubt that you have heard that three of the four presidential candidates have decided to withdraw their candidacies in the seven constituencies. As far as the commission is concerned the withdrawal of such candidates is illegal. It should also be known that the constituency for presidential candidates is the whole of Tanzania.

Therefore, their boycott of the Dar es Salaam region, particularly, having already participated in 67 percent of their constituency [Tanzania], does not make sense.

Fellow citizens: I would like to take this opportunity to issue a brief statement on preparations for the elections in the seven constituencies of Dar es Salaam region. I assure you that all the electoral equipment has been supplied and the necessary personnel have been sent to the constituencies. Moreover, you should not be at all worried: There will be enough security to ensure that every citizen will be able to vote freely and peacefully in a tranquil atmosphere. Legal steps will be taken against anyone attempting to disrupt the peace. The citizens of the Dar es Salaam region who have registered as voters are called on to turn out in large numbers to vote so that you may not be denied your constitutional rights to vote for the leaders of your choice. [passage omitted].

Opposition Said Participating in Election Rerun

*EA1911151995 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Voting has been taking place in the rerun of polls in seven constituencies of Dar es Salaam region. President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi was among those who cast a vote in the poll — the first under multiparty politics in more than 30 years. Our correspondents who toured a number of polling stations say turnout was average, compared to the polls on 29 October. They say most of the opposition political parties which threatened to pull out took part in the polls. More than 700,000 people registered for the elections in Dar es Salaam region. The results of the polls are expected later today.

Uganda

Officer Says Troops Massed at Sudanese Border

EA1811204195 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*
18 Nov 95 p 8

[By correspondent Dan Elwana "Uganda Warns Sudan: Army Officer Says Troops at Border"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Friday [17th November] an intelligence officer with the Uganda People's Defense Force 4th division in Gulu, northern Uganda, has said the army has positioned itself ready to counter any aggression from Sudan.

Major Charles Angina was quoted today as confirming that Uganda has amassed troops along the border. 'The monitor' newspaper [Kampala-based, biweekly] quoted him as saying today [sentence as received].

The more than 400 km long border between Uganda and Sudan cuts through vast territory from Oraba customs post in the northwestern tip of Uganda bordering Zaire, to the Kidepo valley area bordering Kenya. The only area not covered by the Sudan Liberation Army, SPLA, rebels in southern Sudan is said to be around the southwestern fringes close to the Uganda-Zaire border, where rebels of the West Nile bank front, backed by the Sudanese army are active. [passage omitted]

The exact number of Ugandan troops sent to the border could not easily be ascertained.

The 4th division intelligence officer, is also quoted as saying the army is under strict instructions to down any Sudanese plane which bombs Ugandan territory.

Sudanese plane are reported to be violating Ugandan airspace daily and bombing inside southern Sudan. [passage omitted]

Museveni, Burundian President Hold Talks

EA1911132195 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English* 1700 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of Burundi and President Yoweri Museveni have this afternoon held lengthy discussions at the Uganda International Conference Center. Their discussions centered on the problems facing the people of Burundi, as well as on the region in general, which is being affected by the conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi.

President Ntibantunganya briefed President Museveni about the situation in Burundi and steps taken, as well as the proposal by the Government of Burundi to put the situation to normalcy.

The two leaders discussed the initiative being proposed by the region's leaders to hold a regional conference on Burundi and Rwanda in an effort to find the solutions to the problems.

President Museveni expressed appreciation to his guest for accepting to take time to come to Uganda so that they could together have a chance to discuss in detail problems of concern to the two sister countries.

President Ntibantunganya thanked President Museveni for the concern he has shown in the problems that face the people of Burundi. [passage omitted]

Mandela To Urge China To Isolate Nigeria

*MB1811162195 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio
in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African President Nelson Mandela says he will urge China to join international efforts to isolate Nigeria in response to the military regime's hanging of nine political activists last week. Mr. Mandela said he would hold talks by telephone with the Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

Mr. Mandela said he had already spoken to American President Bill Clinton by phone late yesterday and had received a positive response to his call for an oil embargo on Nigeria. Mr. Mandela said he would now place further pressure on the British Prime Minister John Major to impose economic sanctions on the Nigerian military regime.

Mr. Mandela also defended his previous policy of quiet diplomacy towards Nigeria, saying lives had already been spared in that country because of the South African Government's intervention. He said the Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's intervention had actually prevented the execution of 43 political prisoners, including Chief Moshood Abiola and General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Ramaphosa on Nigeria, Political Ambitions

*MB1911201495 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 19 Nov 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has made a big shift in its policy toward other African states. For the last few days, the ANC secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, has been in Britain. This morning, he was interviewed by David Cross about the South African Government's new hard-line stance against Nigeria.

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] I think a lot of pressure is going to be exerted on Nigeria, because none of us must ever tolerate the abuse of human rights anywhere in the world.

[Cross] And what is your next move? Nelson Mandela spoke to President Clinton this weekend about oil sanctions and so on. What do you think should and can happen?

[Ramaphosa] I think an oil embargo against Nigeria, an oil ban, would be very effective — if the United States would agree to an oil ban, Great Britain, European countries. One is rather pleased that the European Union foreign ministers are going to be considering it and recommending that as one of the key points of pressure.

On our side, as South Africa, we are advocating for all-out sanctions against Nigeria, and a few actions have already been taken. They were supposed to play soccer in our country at our invitation. We withdrew the invitation. There is a mood of outrage at the ground level within South Africa. I think the momentum will start building up. If it leads to an oil ban, I think we will turn the tide around. [end recording]

Now, as a former leader of the National Union of Mine Workers of South Africa, he [Ramaphosa] is seen as one of the most powerful figures in the ANC leadership, and they have just faced their first nationwide test of the government's popularity in the local elections held at the start of this month. It was also a test of voters happiness with progress toward the aims of the Reconstruction and Development Program, an ambitious scheme under which there has to be major investment in basic services, like housing, electricity, and water. When Mr. Ramaphosa came into our studio, Elizabeth Ohene put it to him that the government had so far failed to deliver on its election promises.

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] Well, on the contrary, if you were to ask the ordinary people on the ground, a number of them will tell you that they are deeply satisfied with the ANC and to prove that we have just won the local government elections convincingly and overwhelmingly. We increased our support, and it now stands at 66.2 percent. Now, that is a vote of confidence.

[Ohene] Not the number of ordinary people who have not found any difference at all in the quality of their lives since the ANC came to power? I am not saying that. [as heard]

[Ramaphosa] I have just presented to you the results of the local government elections. If people were not satisfied with the ANC, they would have voted for other parties. They would have abstained from voting, which could have been a protest against the ANC. But because they know that the ANC has the vision, and in a number of communities, they are beginning to see the delivery process getting under way...

[Ohene, interrupting] Well, you yourself, you didn't get the vice presidency, and you have been concerned more with organizing the party. Are you still in the frame, as it were?

[Ramaphosa] Well, I don't know what frame is. All I know is that...

[Ohene] Well, frame — you know — to run for the top post.

[Ramaphosa] All I know is that I am enjoying my job. I have been given a task to perform by the ANC. I am

secretary general of the party. I am also the chairperson of the constitution-making body, and that is quite a handful. And I am enjoying it fully, completely, and thoroughly.

[Ohene] But for your personal ambitions, is it beginning to look as if it is a good move? Whether you simply missed out on being the vice president or you didn't run actively for it, whichever it was, has it turned out be a shrewd move that if the government of national unity should fail, for example, you can...[pauses] it wouldn't be reflected on you?

[Ramaphosa] My ambition as a politician within the fold of the ANC only goes as far as what the ANC decides on where to deploy me.

[Ohene] Oh come on! It isn't the ANC that is going to say, you know, I want to be president.

[Ramaphosa] No, that is how it happens in the ANC. The ANC decides. I don't decide. Mandela did not decide. It is the ANC that decided that we want Mandela for president. We are possibly quite a different type of organization from many others. We operate differently. We operate as a collective, and maybe we have not yet shared our liberation movement characteristics. That is how things are decided in the ANC. It was the ANC that...

[Ohene, interrupting] Would you try to convince people in the ANC that you will make a good president?

[Ramaphosa] Would I try to convince them? I suppose they would try to convince me. That is how it would work.

[Ohene] Would you try to convince them that, you know: Go on, put me up. I will make a good president.

[Ramaphosa] Nelson Mandela did not do so. I don't see why anyone in the ANC will try to do so. It is when you appear, when your comrades see the various attributes and qualities that you have, that they can decide that you should accede to a particular position. That is how it is. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry 'Blundering' on Nigeria Noted

MB1711171095 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 17-23 Nov 95 p 4

[Report by Stefaans Brummer]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The full extent of government blundering over the Nigerian crisis began to emerge this week as officials tried to explain how they allowed the humiliation of Nelson Mandela at Auckland over the executions of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his fellow dissidents.

The Mail & Guardian learnt this week that a vital 24 hours was wasted before South African Foreign Affairs began moving to try to save them.

There was also major confusion of responsibility within the Foreign Affairs Department over the crisis. The deputy minister, Aziz Pahad, said this week that South Africa's high commissioner in Lagos, George Nene, had instructions to maintain contact with Nigerian dissidents and had been doing so.

But Nene, re-called this week for consultations, said he had not interpreted contact with the opposition as his brief; his duty had been primarily to liaise on a government level.

"Not one of the civil liberty or prodemocracy groups has knocked on my door and said, 'Let's discuss things,'" the high commissioner complained, arguing the onus for contact had been on the Nigerian opposition.

South Africa's approach to Nigeria exploded in the face of President Mandela at what should have been a triumphant appearance at his first Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Zealand.

The hanging of the nine dissidents came after desperate appeals from their supporters for a tougher approach.

Figures like Nigerian Nobel Laureate Wole Soyinka charged South Africa with "appeasement" and compared the strategy of quiet diplomacy to the notorious strategy of constructive engagement adopted by the Thatcher and Reagan administrations in dealing with the apartheid government.

Nigerian expatriates and South African civil liberties group Lawyers for Human Rights made frantic efforts to get Foreign Affairs mobilised to save Saro-Wiwa and his comrades after the Reuters news agency first broke the news on Wednesday last week that the military junta had confirmed the death sentences. The Nigerians knew from experience this meant the executions were imminent.

The Department of Foreign Affairs refused to act, however, until they had received "confirmation" of the announcement, which they did not obtain until the following day. High Commissioner Nene then tried, but failed, to contact the Nigerian government with the appeal: "Don't do this."

The lack of preparedness of President Mandela in Auckland for the looming tragedy was demonstrated by his statement on the Thursday that South Africa was standing by its policy of quiet diplomacy and there would be "time enough" to opt for stronger measures if persuasion failed.

Since the executions, virtually nothing has been heard from South Africa's Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki — the first of whom carries constitutional responsibility for his department; the latter believed to have been largely responsible for formulating policy on the Nigerian issue. Instead, Nzo's deputy, Pahad, has been left to carry the can.

This week Pahad told a media conference in Pretoria that South Africa's policy towards Nigeria could not be compared with the 1980s "constructive engagement" of the United States and Britain towards apartheid. He said those countries had hidden behind the policy to avoid pushing for real change.

"We do not see anything wrong in principle with constructive engagement, but that does not mean weak constructive engagement." Pahad later said: "The entire world was caught unawares...so I don't think (Foreign Affairs officials) could have had a finger on the pulse of such a controversial decision."

Pahad countered criticism that he and Mbeki had not seen opposition leaders during a visit to Nigeria earlier this year, saying time had been limited. He pointed to the success of the mission, which some feel was a deciding factor in Abacha's October 1 commutation of death sentences against former Nigerian ruler General Olusegun Abasarto and other "coup plotters."

But Pahad said Nene had instructions to maintain contact with Nigerian opposition groups. Nene told the M&G [Mail & Guardian] that he had had regular contact with the wives of Obasanjo and Moshood Abiola (the imprisoned, presumed winner of Nigeria's annulled presidential elections). He said he saw the wives as "family representatives" rather than representatives of the opposition.

Rejecting criticism of South Africa by the Nigerian opposition, he said: "It is easy for them to criticise President Mandela in the press." Pointing to divisions among Nigerian opposition groups, he said they could not expect stronger action from foreign governments if they could not agree on action themselves.

Nene, who was appointed high commissioner in February after serving as African National Congress representative to Nigeria since 1989, said Britain and the United States, both of which "have better systems of getting information", has erred similarly. "Until the sentences were carried out, all of us thought it would not happen."

Pahad replied that if Nene had not made contact with opposition groups, "he must explain."

ANC, NP Clash Looms Over Nigerian Response

MB1811152895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Nov 18 SAPA — A clash loomed on Saturday between the African National Congress and National Party [NP] about how South Africa should respond to the Nigerian military junta's unyielding stance since its execution of nine human rights activists last week.

ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa was quoted in Saturday's London FINANCIAL TIMES as saying the party was considering "punishment" of Shell in South Africa, including a consumer boycott and government sanctions because of the oil company's continued investment in Nigeria.

Responding in his capacity as NP leader in Gauteng, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in a statement he strongly rejected such measures. If Ramaphosa had been reported correctly, he said, the NP did not agree with and would therefore oppose any such move.

Ramaphosa reportedly told the FINANCIAL TIMES economic action against Shell was being considered unless the company withdrew from a planned gas project and other business in Nigeria.

The newspaper said Shell had previously enjoyed good relations with the ANC, and noted the party had its headquarters in Shell's former offices in Johannesburg.

It said Shell owned, jointly with BP [British Petroleum], South Africa's largest refinery in Durban and was a major marketer of petrol. It also had interests in metals and coal mining.

Ramaphosa was quoted as saying Shell's decision this week to proceed with a liquefied natural gas plant in Nigeria was "really despicable".

He accused the company of arrogant defiance of the international community and the people of Nigeria saying Shell had a total disregard for the environment.

The newspaper quoted a Shell spokesman as saying he could not comment on Ramaphosa's threats until he knew what form any punitive measures might take and how these might affect its business in South Africa.

Botha said Shell could not be held responsible for what the Nigerian military regime was doing.

"The NP strongly condemns the Nigerian Government for its flagrant violation of human rights and will support any measure designed to bring about a democratic government in Nigeria.

"The NP demands the release of all political prisoners in Nigeria and also calls on the Nigerian regime to set a future date on which democratic elections will be held and civilian rule restored to the government and people of Nigeria.

"But the NP believes that it is totally inappropriate and even improper to threaten a company like Shell for the Nigerian Government's transgressions and violations of human rights. I repeat, we will strongly oppose and such measures."

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus confirmed in Johannesburg action against Shell was under consideration. Consultations were being held with various individuals and bodies, including trade unions, before a decision was taken.

Executive Outcomes Role in Angola Confirmed

MB1711205295 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Even if Executive Outcomes repeatedly denies it, there are now strong indications that the organization did in fact take part in attacks against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers. UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has said in the past that the South African organization's presence in Angola was hindering the peace process. Coetzee Zietsman compiled this exclusive report:

[Begin recording] [Zietsman] Executive Outcomes' publicity video promised its members a vacation in the bush. All that they had to do was to train Angolan troops and help in the integration of UNITA and government troops. They did in fact train them, but UNITA troops were never part of that training. UNITA lost the 1993 election in Angola and had decided to continue with the war. Executive Outcomes has denied several times that it was ever involved in fights in Angola. The organization even showed TV News a letter clearly outlining the terms of their contract: It had to train and assist with the integration.

[Unidentified Executive Outcomes member, in English] When one considers what we did in Angola, we would like to think we were very instrumental in assuring that peace eventually came into Angola, that a military settlement was reached quicker than what would have happened, and you know, we saw ourselves as part of the solution. We were on contract by a government who has its problem; that government has asked us to assist in solving that problem, and that is what we did in Angola.

[Zietsman] The UNITA leader does not agree, and he told journalists in Harare recently:

[Savimbi, in English] They went there to fight a war, so then when there is peace I don't think that they have a job to do there.

[Unidentified correspondent] You're talking about these people from Executive Outcomes?

[Savimbi] Exactly. I think that we are discussing this at a high level because we don't want to embarrass anybody, but it's a fact that we don't want them at our [word indistinct], we want them back.

[Zietsman] And he could be right. Executive Outcomes members' home videos tell the story.

[Unidentified Executive Outcomes member] A team went ahead to clean up Cafunfo. We followed up later, and on the way to Cafunfo we killed about 300 enemy soldiers. Executive Outcomes was engaged in attacks all the time. It did give some training as well, but the successes of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] could directly be attributed to Executive Outcomes' involvement.

[Zietsman] According to our sources, 13 South Africans were killed in Angola over the past four years, a high price for what is supposed to be a training mission. [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister on Central Europe Trip

MB1911143195 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1212 GMT 19 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Nov 19 SAPA — South Africa is to cement cultural, scientific, technological and sporting ties with Bulgaria — one of the three Central European countries currently being visited by Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad.

Other countries with which South Africa will sign agreements are Romania and the Slovak Republic, said a ministry statement.

Pahad's six-day visit was intended to assess the current state of bilateral relations with each country, "particularly with a view to promoting trade and economic ties," the statement added.

Pahad's is the first visit by a member of the government of national unity to the three countries which established diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1992.

In Slovakia, Pahad will sign an agreement intended to ease visa requirements for businessmen and tourists. Slovakia is one of South Africa's largest trading partners in Central and Eastern Europe.

Pahad will meet Prime Minister Nicolae Vicaroiu in Romania and have discussions with that country's

foreign minister, Teodor Malascanu. He will also sign an agreement on official and diplomatic visas with Romania

The deputy minister who left the country on Saturday evening has been accompanied by newly-appointed deputy director-general responsible for Europe and the Americas, Tebogo Mafole.

Portugal's President Soares, Delegation Arrive

MB1811152395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0957 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Nov 18 SAPA — Portuguese President Mario Soares on Saturday [18 November] arrived at Johannesburg Airport, two days before the scheduled start of his official state visit to South Africa.

He arrived with his wife Maria Barroso and an entourage of 48 Portuguese parliamentarians and businessmen for his five-day visit.

He was whisked from a private TAP Portuguese airline flight from the tarmac to a waiting bus, from where he departed for Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria.

A military aircraft was to take him from there to the Sabi Sabi Game Reserve adjoining the Kruger National Park.

Soares was met by senior representatives of the Portuguese Embassy and the Department of Foreign Affairs, including Director-General Rusty Evans. He is due to return to Waterkloof on Sunday.

His first official appointment in South Africa is at 9:30am [0730 GMT] on Monday, when he meets President Nelson Mandela. Mandela will host a state banquet in honour of the Soares delegation on Monday evening.

Among those whom Soares will meet during his visit are Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal, Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale, Western Cape Premier Hernus Kriel, and KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

While in Cape Town, Soares will lay a wreath at the foot of the statue of Portuguese explorer Bartholomew Dias, the first man to round the Cape of Good Hope.

Soares is to retire in January.

SANDF Refuses To Reveal MI-Private Firms Link

MB1711180595 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 17-23 Nov 95 p 10

[Report by Louise Flanagan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African National Defense Force (SANDF) has refused to disclose details of any links between Military Intelligence (MI) and individuals in a private security company accused of running a destabilisation campaign against the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa).

This raises the possibility that MI may still have well-hidden links with other groupings involved in similar activities in a continuation of apartheid-style dirty tricks against progressive groupings despite the change of government.

This week, the SANDF denied that either Investment Surveys or Security Specialists International were ever fronts for MI's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC), but would not comment on the individual directors' previous or current links with DCC.

The DCC specialised in running clandestine operations through front companies in order to distance the individuals and activities from the military.

"In accordance with internationally recognised practice, it is not customary to either confirm or deny relationships with either operatives, informers or sources. This would be a breach of the confidentiality which is a crucial element in the intelligence community as it is in the journalistic community," said the SANDF. "The SANDF, therefore, regrettably cannot confirm or deny the membership of the people mentioned in your fax."

SANDF spokesman Colonel John Rolt referred to a press conference about the DCC held on June 16 last year in response to press exposure then of DCC activities. "The SANDF has nothing more to add on this subject," said Rolt.

Last month Investment Surveys was accused of running a destabilisation campaign against Numsa, when documents discussing this campaign were anonymously faxed to the union.

The documents, dated July this year, were on an Investment Surveys letterhead and signed by director and former security policeman Johan du Plooy. They detailed meetings between the security company and Dorbyl subsidiary Busaf, where Numsa organises, and outlined a clandestine campaign, including illegal activities, which was aimed at smashing the union.

Investment Surveys confirmed the letterheads and signature were genuine but claimed the documents were

forged. Dorbyl also denied any involvement. Numsa accepted the denials.

Du Plooy's co-director, Peter Grant, confirmed working for the DCC in the early 1980s but said he had cut links with the military before setting up Investment Surveys in 1983.

Grant has been linked to fellow former Selous Scout General Ron Reid-Daly, who was part of Security Specialists International for years during the 1980s. This included the period in 1987 when Reid-Daly ran the former Transkei military and participated in the South African Defence Force's (SADF) Operation Katzen.

Records at the Registrar of Companies show that Investment Surveys moved repeatedly. Investment Surveys had eight different offices and five different post office boxes between 1983 and early 1991. Letterheads on the disputed documents leaked to Numsa give yet another address for June this year. Some of the addresses were used after they had apparently been abandoned. One move, in May 1984, followed less than two months after an earlier move. The same month the company changed its name from Badenhorst Grant du Plooy and Associates to Investment Surveys.

The company's auditors were based in the same offices as Investment Surveys and changed their company's name twice.

No documents have been filed at the Registrar of Companies since early 1991.

PAC Questions 'Mysterious' Deaths of Members
MB1711203795 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
17 Nov 95 p 10

[Report by Pamela Dube and Themba Molefe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] "Who is next?" That was the question doing the rounds among the young commanders of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) at the funeral of Colonel Bafana "Fani" Yose last week-end. Many in the Apla high command expressed a sense of loss as well as fear and uncertainty about being in the new security forces.

While the official version is that Yose died in a car accident in Pretoria after he arrived from visiting family members in Lesotho last month, those closer to him refuse to accept this. They feel that Yose, one of Apla's top intelligence officers in the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), was "silenced" by those intent on continuing with secret operations of the disgraced Department of Military Intelligence.

Former Apla commander-in-chief and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) leader Mr Johnson Mlambo told

mourners at Yose's funeral in Taung in the Northwest that his party did not accept the "accident story".

SANDF authorities, he said, "should not just dismiss Bafana's death as an ordinary car accident and should take it upon themselves to conduct serious investigations into the circumstances surrounding his sudden death".

"We cannot afford to lose any more of our commanders," Mlambo said.

Yose's death on October 30 came only four weeks after his close friend and colleague Mr Muziwendoda Mdluli, former National Intelligence Agency (NIA) security head, died under mysterious circumstances. When Mdluli was discovered in Pretoria with a bullet wound in his forehead on October 1, the South African Police Services said that he had committed suicide.

Mdluli's death and the NIA Deputy Minister Mr Joe Nhlanhla's demand that the matter be investigated raised suspicion that the old order was still in charge.

Investigations into Mdluli's death have since been completed, but inconclusively. According to information, Mdluli did not commit suicide nor was he murdered. So what happened?

The Mdluli case is of particular significance. He was the first Apla commander in this specific chain of events to die by the gun. The PAC was, predictably, suspicious of the circumstances surrounding his death. Its general secretary Mr Maxwell Nmadzivhanani contended that Mdluli was lured to his death in a "third force" orchestrated plot.

PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu added: "It is surprising that Mdluli committed suicide because of serious financial and personal problems. If he wanted to, he could have done so during those dark days in exile."

Yose's car "accident" raises many questions. According to reports, he was heading the NIA's investigations into the circumstances surrounding Mdluli's death. When he suddenly died, the PAC was a lot poorer, especially because it crippled its thrust in the integration process, both in the military and in the Government.

The history of the PAC includes a long list of deaths. When founder president Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe died in 1978, a leadership vacuum followed because internal wrangling caused divisions in exile.

The death of Sobukwe's successor, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, after a long illness in 1992, also left the party in disarray. His death can be said to have brought an end to the PAC's true radical leadership.

While the circumstances of the two leaders' deaths could not be questioned, a series of mysterious deaths of other PAC leaders and Apla commanders followed. Many died in car accidents. PAC leader Mr Jeff Masemola, for instance, died just weeks after his release in 1990 from Robben Island, where he was the longest-serving political prisoner after 27 years. Called the "Tiger of Azania" by supporters, Masemola had been tipped to take over the presidency from Mothopeng. He was killed when a truck crushed his Volkswagen Beetle in Pretoria.

Apla Commander-in-Chief Mr Sabelo Gqwetha (alias Phama) died in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in a road accident two months before South Africa's historic elections in 1994. Phama's death reminded those in the Apla ranks of the "accident" which claimed the life of Mr Vusumuzi "Bra Jesus" Mbatha (alias Mtshelo), who died on 5 November 1984. The second-in-command in Apla at the time, he was killed on his way from Tanzania to Zimbabwe under circumstances similar to those of Phama's.

Many are writing off the PAC as a political force, so the question which the young Apla commanders are asking becomes even more pertinent: "Who is next and why?" And they keep looking over their shoulders. Many of these former freedom fighters, who conquered the worst during the armed struggle, are now living in fear in the same country they fought to emancipate.

Local Elections Seen as Key to IFP's Future

MB1811153695 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 18 Nov 95 p 13

[Analysis by Sam Sole]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has vehemently denied media reports that he was to resign from his central government position to take up the premiership of KwaZulu/Natal.

Buthelezi called the reports, which quoted unnamed senior IFP sources, "a product of imaginations of Orwellian proportions." So he was highly irritated when Transvaal IFP maverick Themba Khoza successfully muddled the denial by suggesting Buthelezi might indeed return to lead the province.

What is true is that there is considerable pressure within the party, particularly in KwaZulu/Natal, for him to do so. The party structures outside the province and in the National Assembly are less enthusiastic.

Buthelezi has been open about his frustration over his perception of the IFP-led provincial government's inability to stamp its authority on the province. The ruth-

less intervention over the constitution-making process, which saw the removal of Arthur Konigkramer as constitutional committee chairman, was but one expression of that frustration.

The abrupt removal of Celani Mtetwa from his low-profile role as MEC [member of the Executive Council] for the strategic safety and security portfolio may be seen as another example. The response from the provincial caucus has been a largely unspoken "come back and see if you can do better."

And within the IFP Youth Brigade, in particular, there has reportedly been pressure for Buthelezi to join his political frontline troops in the trenches of KwaZulu/Natal.

There are a number of factors which may influence a decision to take over the premiership.

The results of the local government elections in the rest of the country, where the IFP did very poorly and the ANC did better than predicted, have underlined the fact that the IFP has no cause to be complacent about achieving a substantial victory in KwaZulu/Natal — particularly in light of the fact that the ANC will now be able to concentrate its considerable national resources on propping up a provincial campaign.

If the party called fresh provincial elections at this stage, there would probably be an irresistible call for Buthelezi to return to lead this all-or-nothing campaign.

The party is therefore more likely to test the political waters via the less crucial local government elections.

Another factor is the progress in constitutional negotiations. If the IFP succeeds in its bid to write a provincial constitution, some of the pressure would be taken off the party at provincial level. The focus would shift to entrenching that constitution at national level within the final national constitution.

Here the impetus would be for Buthelezi to remain on the national stage.

Observers point out that a return to KwaZulu/Natal would send out two messages: first, an abdication of the IFP's national aspirations and, second, the reliance of the party on one man — both of which would be perceived negatively in some quarters.

Given some of his recent statements, it appears that Buthelezi would like to underline his indispensability to the party, but unless there is a deadlock over the provincial constitution, it appears unlikely he will give up the advantages of a national cabinet post for the time being.

No Change in Amnesty Cutoff Date, Death Penalty
MB1711204795 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1900 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Justice Minister Dullah Omar says the death penalty will not be reinstated in this country. He says there is a need for a legal forum to curb the high crime rate in the country. Mr. Omar also reiterated that the amnesty cutoff date would not be extended.

On the question of transforming the justice system, Omar said the interests of the ordinary people should be the driving force. He said there was an urgent need to educate people, especially in the rural areas, about their legal rights.

Unions Fear Privatization of Parastatals

MB1711175695 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 17 Nov 95 p 14

[Report by Alide Dasnois]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Decisions on the restructuring of state enterprises such as Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation] and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] will be taken by the government, not by the enterprises themselves, Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau said at a parliament sponsored bosberaad [bush summit] in Warmbaths, Northern Province, this week. "This process is driven by the government. In fact, strategic decisions won't even be made by the minister, they'll be made at the level of the presidency," said Sigcau.

The minister was responding to concern expressed by several trade union delegates to the bosberaad and by some African National Congress MPs that the government was losing control of the restructuring process.

Several union delegates said they feared some of the parastatal enterprises were already being prepared for privatisation.

Commenting on the debate between the management of the parastatals and the unions, the minister said: "If one of the parties has run ahead, this runaway horse must stop."

Restructuring could only be achieved through consultation."

Transformation teams were to be set up in all the parastatals, with representatives from management and from the union. These teams should start this work this week. Six sector teams and a steering committee have also be appointed. She would make an interim report to Cabinet in December, Sigcau said.

Earlier, ANC MP Tony Yengeni has warned that the government is in danger of losing control of the process of restructuring of state assets.

Yengeni said at the bosberaad on restructuring that "the parastatal companies such as Eskom, Transnet and Denel were not waiting for the go-ahead from government, but were already transforming themselves. They are doing what they like," he said.

He was attending the bosberaad in his capacity as chairperson of the portfolio committee on defence. Part of the committee's brief is to monitor the restructuring of Denel.

He said there was a danger the management of the parastatals would not keep to the government's guidelines on restructuring.

Yengeni said, echoing concerns expressed at the bosberaad by trade union delegates. [sentence as published]

Several union representatives said they were worried that parastatals were being prepared for privatisation in spite of government and management assurances to the contrary.

According to the Ministry for Public Enterprises' restructuring guidelines issued in July, privatisation is just one of a series of possible restructuring options. But unions fear the privatisation route has already been chosen in some cases.

"The government and management are not being honest with us," said a spokesperson for the National Union of Metal Workers (Numsa) which has 5,000 members in Eskom. "Part of Eskom has already been lined up for privatisation," he said, citing the electricity utility's catering, security and property divisions.

Sigcau explained at the beginning of the three-day bosberaad that no decision would be taken without consultation with the unions and other interested parties.

Representatives of the parastatals also tried to be reassuring, but union delegates, concerned about possible job losses from privatisation, were unconvinced.

Ex-ANC Bomber Given Foreign Affairs Post

MB2011110395 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 19 Nov 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] First he planted bombs, then he became a member of Parliament, now he is a diplomat. This is the latest chapter in the politically controversial life story of Robert McBride, the ANC member who planted bombs and was sentenced to death on three counts of murder in 1986. He was sentenced for planting a bomb at Magoo's Bar, a popular ladies' bar

in Durban, killing three women. After he was released from jail, he enjoyed a meteoric rise within the ANC.

RAPPORT has determined that McBride was recently appointed to the senior post of deputy director in the Department of Foreign Affairs and has been receiving diplomatic training since the beginning of the month.

RAPPORT was told by a fellow trainee diplomat that McBride, "politically speaking, is a difficult person in the course." It is also expected that problems will arise when the department seeks to post him overseas. It is said that the country that accepts him as a diplomat might be placed in a difficult position because of McBride's past [supplying word dropped in initial FBIS version].

McBride did not want to say much about his appointment this week. A department spokeswoman said McBride is part of a "senior diplomatic training program." According to the spokeswoman, Clara Kiesewetter, McBride has been appointed as a deputy director in the foreign service. He receives a salary and benefits, like any other official of similar rank. [passage omitted]

Police Patrol Settlement After Bomb, Clashes

*MB1911144895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 19 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Nov 19 SAPA — Police described Vaal Triangle's informal settlement of Poortjie near Orange Farm as tense on Sunday afternoon, following a Saturday [18 November] evening bomb blast and subsequent clashes by two groups.

According to Vaal Triangle police spokesman Lt-Col Piet van Deventer, trouble started in Poortjie at about 12:15pm [1015 GMT] on Saturday when two home-made explosive devices rocked a home, causing damage estimated at R10,000 [rand].

One explosive device was placed outside the house — one against the kitchen wall and the another against the bedroom wall. A female occupant who was at home at the time of the explosion, escaped unharmed. Police have sent the remains of the devices to Pretoria for ballistic tests, said Van Deventer.

No one has been arrested in connection with the blast. Van Deventer, however, said there appeared to be a possibility of a link between Saturday's blast and clashes in the area on Sunday morning between two unidentified groups. Two people were injured after fighting broke out between the two groups at about 6am on Sunday.

"One person injured with an axe was admitted to Sebokeng Hospital and another with bullet wounds was admitted at Baragwanath in Soweto," said Van Deventer.

He described the situation as tense on Sunday afternoon, with police in armoured vehicles patrolling the area.

South African Press Review for 19 Nov

MB1911183395

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Crime and Public Confidence — "There is no point in pretending a crisis of public confidence does not exist" with regard to the crime situation, says a page-22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 19 November. Justice Minister Dullah Omar is correct, however, in recognizing "that the problem does not lie in the principles of the Bill of Rights, with its insistence on due process and fairness, but in the system of criminal justice itself — the catching of criminals, their prosecution, sentencing and imprisonment." The failures of the justice system have "allowed the criminals open season on citizens." The editorial advocates efforts to improve the arrest rate, impose appropriate sentences, and ensuring these sentences are served. "Crime is not a suburban dinner-table obsession. It is probably the single greatest threat to the survival of the new democracy — and the government must treat it as such."

RAPPORT

Economic Sanctions Against Nigeria — "International reaction to the executions in Nigeria is to be welcomed. A unified message like this, warning against violations of human rights, has not been heard for a long time," begins a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 19 November. "This is the most positive aspect of the recent developments related to the Nigerian issue: that individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide can stand together and show that they care." But the international community, and especially South Africa, should think twice about imposing economic sanctions. "Sanctions are a double-edged sword, and South Africa has firsthand experience with this. The citizens were the ones who experienced the greatest hardships." The editorial advises: "Let governments exercise moral pressure on countries like Nigeria. Let harsh words fall along diplomatic channels. Let them introduce arms boycotts and sever international ties. But they should think twice before imposing economic sanctions — because of their effects on ordinary people."

ILANGA

KwaZulu/Natal Elections — Both the recent local elections and last year's national elections were marked by complaints of chicanery, says a page-4 editorial in Durban **ILANGA** in Zulu from 13-15 November. "This is why we feel the need to warn **ILANGA** readers and the people of KwaZulu/Natal as a whole to be wary of this same irregular behavior during the upcoming elections in the province." According to the editorial, this warning is prompted by "Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale's threat to bus in ANC activists to assist their KwaZulu/Natal cronies in the campaign." The editorial says that if the threat is carried out, "it will bedevil an election that is expected to be free and fair and generate mischief that will ruin the process. The public strongly suspects that the ANC may use the addresses of its supporters to register outsiders and swell its support in the province. We do not know if there is any truth in this, but it is a possibility."

South African Press Review for 20 Nov

MB2011132495

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Truth Commission — Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 20 November in a page-14 editorial believes the commissioners appointed to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission "must be strong enough, and independent enough, to chart their own course. The ANC, too, was guilty of atrocities; these must be investigated and evidence heard from senior officials, including Defence Minister Joe Modise. But nobody should pretend that the list of crimes committed under successive NP [National Party] governments is not far longer." If the commission is to succeed it "must be perceived to be impartial." Also, if truth and reparation are to make their full contribution to reconciliation, the commission "will have to lean heavily towards indemnity and amnesty. Allowing apartheid's killers to go free will offend more than PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members, but amnesty is an essential lever for prising out the truth." **BUSINESS DAY** also believes that "a few exemplary prosecutions early in the process will help it along enormously." "Those who do not come

forward, or who do not tell the whole truth, must be shown that the full force of the law will be used against them."

THE CITIZEN

Attacks on Farmers — Commenting on attacks on farmers Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 15 November in its page-6 editorial doubts the killing of farmers is politically motivated. Free State Agricultural Union President Piet Gous says the attacks "have to be seen in the light of recent calls by leading political figures that farmers should be killed and farms taken over." But **THE CITIZEN** says that "although farmers are, by law, going to have to hand over land to labour tenants, and dispossessed groups are encouraged to claim back the land they lost, we do not think there is any move to force commercial farmers off their land. The government, we are sure, values what they do in feeding the population and will not try to replace them with small farmers, which would be suicidal." Therefore, government and police "have to act to protect the farmers from armed thugs just as they have to act to protect townsfolk from similar attacks."

CAPE TIMES

Arms Control — Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 14 November in a page-8 editorial comments on the government's policy on arms exports which is taking shape under the direction of Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal, saying it welcomes his indication that the export of land mines and "other products which indiscriminately harm civilians is unlikely to survive the new ethical scrutiny." The Mandela government has "accepted a moral responsibility" to help clear the subcontinent of mines but the international community, "notably those nations which also poured arms into Southern Africa, should be doing a great deal more to help." The United States, with the South African Defense Force and the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, which was "a major covert supplier of weaponry to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the Angolan conflict, should take the lead in an international drive to clear the mines, as should China, the Soviet Union and its former satellites."

Angola

Government, UNITA Resume Talks on Military

MB1711202795 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 1900 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military delegations this afternoon resumed talks on military aspects of the Lusaka Protocol. The talks focussed on forming the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], effective security for UNITA leaders, disarmament of civilians, and repatriation of mercenaries.

UNITA does not agree with the creation of a fourth branch of the FAA, as proposed by the government, and its position was disclosed to George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, when he met with the UNITA leadership in Bailundo last week.

The UNITA delegation to the talks is led by General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of UNITA's General Staff, who is accompanied by General Artur Santos Vinama, Brigadier (Alvaro Ussini), Abel Chivukuvuku, and Colonel Marcolino Nhani.

Construction of UNITA Quarters 'Well Under Way'

MB2011073295 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 20 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The construction of living quarters in areas earmarked for the confinement of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military forces in Huige and Bengo Provinces is well under way. This will make a significant contribution to the confinement operation, which is scheduled to start over the next few days. At least 800 tents have been erected in Piri, Bengo Province, and 200 in Uige Province's Negage region. All that is left is to put up tents for UN personnel and supply additional assistance to the UNITA soldiers involved in the construction of living quarters.

UNITA Confinement Begins; Police to Barracks

MB2011131595 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 20 Nov 95

[Report by Alves Antonio]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's troops begin their confinement today, one year after the Lusaka Protocol's signing. The kick-off will begin in Vila Nova, Huambo Province, and a Joint Commission team is there to supervise matters.

Meanwhile, the Rapid Intervention Police have already gone to their barracks, and an inspection into those barracks is under way at this stage. [passage omitted]

'Stalemate' in Peace Process Reported in Cunene

MB1711153695 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Not everything is going well with the Angolan peace process. The Cunene Provincial Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military structures in the province have come across difficulties [words indistinct]. The government wants an early meeting with UNITA to overcome the stalemate. This lack of dialogue has restricted the free movement of people and goods between Chamutete and Cuvelai. What is more, the nongovernmental organizations are unable to assist the people, particularly those living in UNITA-controlled areas.

In view of this situation, (Jeronimo Mateus Caimbi), deputy provincial governor for defense affairs, has requested the UN Angola Verification Mission-3's urgent intervention. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

Government, Cabinda Separatists Meet in Congo

MB1911145195 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese* 1030 GMT 19 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government and the Cabinda Democratic Front [FDC] separatists held talks in Congo yesterday on establishing a military truce between the two sides. The government negotiators were led by Interior Minister Andre Santana Pitra Petroff, who said Luanda is planning to organize an extended meeting on the future of the Cabinda enclave.

Ministers Discuss, Approve Fiscal Documents

MB1811134895 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1930 GMT 17 Nov 95

[Report by Isidro Sanhanga]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace today. It discussed and approved documents presented by the Economy and Finance, Planning, and Defense Ministries. Before looking into the issues on the agenda, the Council of Ministers discussed the country's political and military situation.

The Economy and Finance Ministry presented several documents pertaining to fiscal matters. The Council of

Ministers discussed and approved documents relating to industrial tax; urban building taxes [words indistinct,] and the draft law endorsing consumer tax regulations. Gabino Ferraz, Council of Ministers deputy secretary, had this to say:

[Begin Ferraz recording] The draft industrial tax law is aimed at adapting Law 18/92 to the new foreign exchange and financial reality. Law 18/92 provided for the repayment of back taxes pertaining to each year. Now, this amount will be paid on a monthly basis through the implementation of a 40-percent surcharge on an amount corresponding to 5 percent of the total sales and other profits accrued over the previous month.

The newly approved draft urban building tax law also provides for some changes so the tax base can be readjusted to meet current requirements in line with our economic reality.

The newly approved consumer tax regulations provide for taxation on locally produced and imported goods, including raw materials and semifinished goods — irrespective of their origin — intended for local production purposes. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Council of Ministers also approved documents concerning foreign exchange differences, local finance, spending plans, public contracts, and the updating of money assets mentioned in the fiscal laws. All fiscal documents approved today are designed to secure more income for the State from areas other than the oil sector. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers also approved a document concerning the renegotiation of Nemba oil field, so there can be better fiscal conditions in the contract between the National Angolan Fuel Company, Sonangol, and Texaco. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Reshuffles Ministry Officials

MB1811134795 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In line with the Economy and Finance Ministry's restructuring program, His Excellency Finance Minister Augusto Tomas has issued several dispatches in which he shuffled some senior ministry officials. The following senior officers were relieved of their duties:

Rui Carreira, former Finance Ministry secretary general;

Carlos Braganca, former national treasury director;
Antonio Mariano, former national budget director;
Francisco Brandao, former national tax director;
Luis de Sa Nogueira, former national accounting director;

Leonidio Ferreira da Seita, former national customs director; [passage omitted]

The following new officials were appointed:

Antonio da Cruz Lima is the new national budget director;

Alcino de Carvalho Borges is the new national tax director;

Armando Macaia Mateus Barrosa is the new national customs director;

Manuel Neto Costa is the new Economic and Legal Studies Office director;

Maria Madalena do Rego Ramalho is the new International Economic Relations Office director;

(Antonio Biltriano) is the new Economy and Finance Ministry secretary general;

Carlos Alberto Braganca is the new National Property Office director. [passage omitted]

Botswana

Minister Supports Commonwealth Stance on Nigeria

MB1711202295 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister for foreign affairs, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, says Botswana has fully associated herself with the decision taken by Commonwealth leaders in suspending Nigeria from the Commonwealth group. He said the suspension followed Nigeria's barbaric behavior for hanging nine human rights activists last week. Addressing a press conference at the foreign affairs office this morning, Gen. Merafhe said the suspension will be lifted when Nigeria complies with the Harare Declaration. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Returns From Commonwealth Summit

MB1711193495 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambique's Foreign Minister Leonardo Simao has warned that Mozambique is a sovereign state and takes no orders from anyone in a foreign country. Mr. Simao was reacting to complaints in some Portuguese circles against Mozambique's membership of the Commonwealth. He said that his country's Commonwealth membership was a sovereign attitude and had nothing to do with the Portuguese Government. Mr. Simao dismissed suggestions that speech

of Portuguese language in Mozambique is under threat. He pointed out that English is a working language used in the Commonwealth and there could be no question of English being imposed on any member states. The foreign minister, who is now back in Maputo after attending the Commonwealth meeting in New Zealand, where Mozambique was formally admitted, said it was thanks to a strong support by other Commonwealth countries in southern Africa that his country's admission was possible.

Swaziland

King Warns Against Political Instability

MB1811154495 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 18 Nov 95 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ezulwini — His Majesty King Mswati III yesterday strongly warned against those who want to perpetrate violence and instability in the country.

Speaking during the official launching of the E44 million [emalangeni] Small and Medium Enterprise Support Scheme at the Convention Centre, the King expressed concern at instability, saying it would bring the economic development of the country to a total standstill.

He said government's thinking for the development of its citizens is virtually diverted if there is no stability. He said government, in such a case, will be forced to prioritise the instability issue instead of development.

He explained that once that happens, the money (like the E44 million launched yesterday) might then be used by government to finance security forces to restore peace.

"I would be forced to take the money and use it on peace keeping efforts instead of on development," he said.

The King did not exactly refer to any particular incident or individuals.

Yesterday's launching of the scheme was attended by a number of people from different organisations which included the Federation of Swaziland Employers' Musa Hlophe, SFTU's [Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions] secretary general Jan Sithole and Swaziland Federation of Labour's Vincent Ncongwane.

The King said it saddens him that when such development ventures are started, some people think of ways to disrupt those efforts and cause unrest. He said he can quote a number of countries where development has been stalled because of instability.

King Launches Loan Guarantee Scheme

MB1711200295 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Majesty King Mswati III today officially launched a E44 million [emalangeni] loan guarantee scheme to assist small and medium scale businesses. The fund has been jointly established by government and Tibiyo TakaNgwane [national investment company]. Government has pumped in E36 million whilst Tibiyo has put 8 million to the fund.

Announcing the scheme at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center, the king however said it is very disturbing that whilst he is working hard to improve the economy, there are people who are advocating for anarchy in the country. His majesty made an impassioned plea that such people must avoid this, as there will be no economic progress when there is no political stability, as more time will be wasted in trying to bring back peace. The king warned that if the threat to make the country ungovernable will succeed, he will be forced to withdraw the money and give it to the security forces to ensure there is political peace and stability. [passage omitted]

Minister Urges Government To Curb Spending

MB1711200395 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Minister for Finance, Dr. Derek von Wissel, has said Swaziland is not near enforced structural adjustment. The minister made such a statement of relief when addressing his majesty at the launching of a 44 million emalangeni loan guarantee scheme to help small and medium entrepreneurs.

The minister said Swaziland can still avoid structural adjustment if something can be done immediately. Von Wissel quoted from a recent IMF World Bank report, which states that the key challenge facing government is to move swiftly to undertake measures that could restore financial stability, as well as employment growth. He said the report states that any delay in adopting coherent policy responses would imply risk for the immediate future.

The minister told the king that government is taking urgent steps to control government expenditure. He said at the same time the economy needs to be encouraged to grow through increased domestic and foreign investment. He said government is seriously occupied with revising old policies relating to investment incentives, investment procedures, as well as the tax regime.

Dr. Von Wissel said from 1991 to '94 the economy grew by 1.5 percent per annum, while the population

grew at over 3 percent. He said this means that people were poorer, despite that government income had grown by an average of 13 percent against government expenditure, which grew in excess of 20 percent per year. He said, therefore, a stagnant economy cannot support such large increases in government expenditure, the result being the rising deficit. He said the country has moved from a surplus in 1991 to a deficit of 6 percent in 1994.

'Staggering' Budget Deficit Projected for '98

MB2011112995 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 20 Nov 95 p 10

[Report by Peter Hlophe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Acting Director of Research at the Central Bank of Swaziland Preston Mhlongo has revealed that by the year 1998 the country's budget deficit is projected to reach a staggering E750 million [Emalangen].

This shocking revelation, which indicates a worsening of the country's fiscal position was made during a debate on the options open to Swaziland to avoid the impending structural adjustment programme at the University of Swaziland last Thursday.

Mhlongo advised Swaziland to re-assess her economic position since the basic structure upon which the economy has been performing has developed serious cracks. He expressed concern that most Swazis working in the South African mines have been given permanent residence in South Africa and might deny the country some E273 million.

He further pointed out that an improvement in the balance of payments appears to be remote as imports are racing far ahead of exports. He pointed that though the inflation rate may plunge to a single digit now for some technical reasons it is projected to explode to a double digit in a few years to come. He suggested that the approach should aim at steering away from nationalisation but opt for the role of prices and the markets for the allocation and services. [sentence as published]

"However, while these reforms are being put in place, there is need to sustain a basic standard of living — growth cannot simply be sacrificed," Mhlongo said.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Rules Out Isolated Response to Nigeria

MB1811203695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2026 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] HARARE, Nov 18 SAPA — President Robert Mugabe returned home on Saturday [18 November] and said Zimbabwe was not yet in a position to take individual action against Nigeria, the news agency ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] reported.

He was speaking to journalists soon after his arrival from a more than two weeks' round-the-world trip during which he attended the G-15 summit in Argentina, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Zealand and two state visits to Singapore and Malaysia.

"We will act within the framework of the Commonwealth," Mugabe said when asked whether Zimbabwe would take individual action against human rights abuses by the Nigerian military government.

South African President Nelson Mandela has asked the U.S. Government to impose an oil embargo on Nigeria for which U.S. President Bill Clinton is said to have given a positive response.

Nigeria has been suspended from the Commonwealth as punishment for its execution of Ogoni activist Ken Saro Wiwa and eight others and was given two years to restore democratic rule or face expulsion.

African National Congress Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa reportedly said South Africa was also considering a consumer boycott and other sanctions against oil giant Shell over its investments in Nigeria.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe would have to base its actions on the recommendations of the eight-member ministerial group which had been assigned by the Commonwealth to assess progress in Nigeria.

Nigeria

Abacha Says Country To Resist 'Undue' Pressure

AB1711190595 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A publication and a television documentary entitled "Not in Our Character," were launched in Abuja today as part of activities marking the second anniversary of the present administration. On the occasion, the head of state, General Sani Abacha, said Nigeria would resist undue pressure to change its policies and legal system to suit foreign interests. State House correspondent Oji Ogbonaya Oji was on hand:

[Begin recording] [Oji] In General Abacha's major public reaction to the recent development in the international community on people and events in Nigeria, the head of state restated that Nigeria and the present administration have the men and resources to challenge what he called international conspiracy to undermine the country's sovereignty.

[Abacha] This administration, therefore [words indistinct] over issues of human rights, freedom of expression, and democratization. It is [words indistinct] from the Commonwealth and the unwarranted plan to [words indistinct] against us.

[Oji] Gen. Abacha explained that following Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth and what he called the gang up by some sections of the international community for sanctions against Nigeria, there was need to educate the international community on events and developments in Nigeria since their actions, the head of state remarked, were based on wrong information. Gen. Abacha welcomed the initiative that brought about the book, "Not in Our Character," and urged all Nigerians to rise against the present wrong international opinion that nothing good works in Nigeria.

Earlier, the chairman of the occasion and former head of state, General Yakubu Gowon, had called for determined diplomatic approach to restore the dignity of the country before the international community. Gen. Gowon suggested that for any campaign to improve the image of the country to be successful, charity must begin at home.

[Gowon] [passage indistinct] our efforts at nation building, the economic development and political stability. We should, therefore, rise [words indistinct] and that attempts should be made by Nigerians to review this development, and offer suggestions and ideas on how to effectively tackle them [words indistinct] how do we do, what should be the most effective method of doing so.

[Oji] Gen. Gowon suggested that the crusade must be carried to the Nigerian Press Council and the Nigerian Union of Journalists for their cooperation. Other former heads of state present at the occasion included Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Retired Major General Muhammed Buhari, and Chief Ernest Shonekan, who was the guest speaker. The book "Not in Our Character" was a fruition of the seminar held in Kaduna between 7th and 9th of June this year. [end recording]

British, U.S. Campaigns Called 'Sinister Ploy'

AB1911210595 *Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English*
1700 GMT 19 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government says the human rights campaign being waged by America and Britain is a sinister ploy to subjugate developing nations which share a different ideology from that of Western countries or those trying to assert their independence. It, therefore, emphasized that the so-called concern being expressed by such countries in the Ken Saro-Wiwa issue is not for the love of Ogoni people but an avenue for them to (?cause) disaffection in Nigeria. The special adviser in legal matters to the head of state, Dr. Hawalu Yadudu, made this remark today in the studio of Radio Nigeria, Kaduna, while contributing to the live phone-in program, (?Hanadora).

Dr. Yadudu pointed out that since Nigeria has refused to be a stooge to satisfy the selfish interests of America and Britain, she is now being targeted with a sustained campaign of falsehood and destabilization. The legal adviser maintained that the international community has no moral responsibility to question the trial of the executed convicts because all the laid-down legal procedures were followed, and the trial was held in public.

Dr. Yadudu warned that any attempts to harm Nigeria would affect the whole of Africa in view of her leadership position in the continent and her role in assisting sister countries. He reminded South Africa and Zimbabwe that they could not have attained independence without the active support and assistance of Nigeria.

The legal adviser assured that the federal government was listening to all advice on the Commonwealth issue and other matters, saying it will act appropriately in line with the nation's interest.

RSA Accused of Interfering in Internal Affairs

AB1811185695 *Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network*
in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nigeria has attacked South Africa [RSA] for spearheading an international campaign to have economic sanctions imposed on Nigeria

over its repressive military regime. In a statement published in the Zimbabwean newspaper THE HERALD today, Nigeria accuses South Africa of interfering in its internal affairs. The statement says the execution of nine Nigerian political activists last weekend, which has sparked worldwide criticism, was justified under Nigerian law. [passage omitted]

Opposition Rallies Mark Abacha Anniversary

AB1711183495 Paris AFP in English
1743 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 17 Nov (AFP) — Around 100 Nigerian opposition activists, some wearing black and sporting symbolic nooses round their necks, gathered Friday [17 November] for a "day of mourning" to mark the second anniversary of the Nigerian military regime. Braving a strong police presence, the rally in central Lagos lasted no more than 20 minutes in all.

The symbolic nooses were worn to remind Nigerians of the hangings on November 10 of writer Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other opposition activists from the minority Ogoni people. The protestors, visibly nervous, carried placards reading "End Military Rule Today", "Ken Saro-Wiwa, Your Ideals Live For Ever," and calling for an international embargo on sales of Nigerian oil.

After a brief rally in the central working class Ebute Meta neighbourhood, during which Frederic Fasheun, one of the organisers, described military ruler General Sani Abacha as a "murderer," the protestors scattered at the appearance of a police patrol comprising four men armed with assault rifles.

The protest was organised by the Campaign for Democracy, an opposition umbrella group urging a return to democracy. The protest, called as international attention was for once turned on Nigeria following the executions of Saro-Wiwa and the other activists, marked the second anniversary of the day the military authorities resumed power from a brief civilian administration.

Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation with a population of over 90 million, has been ruled by military governments for all but ten years since independence from Britain in 1960. The winner of 1993 civilian presidential elections is currently in jail, charged with treason for declaring himself president. Hundreds of political activists have been arrested and scores killed since the current regime came to power.

Popular opposition largely fizzled out last year however after the military crushed a trade union-organised strike and despite a wave of international protest over the hangings of Saro-Wiwa and his colleagues support for

Friday's day of mourning — among the intimidated general population — was described as limited.

Saro-Wiwa Backers Demonstrate in Port Harcourt

AB1711220695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] General Sani Abacha took power two years ago in Nigeria, but there was no pomp to mark the anniversary today. The opposition had set aside the day to stage demonstrations but the plan backfired: Lagos residents simply did not heed the call. However, in Port Harcourt, things were quite different. Government supporters and opposition members clashed there. Tunde Fatunde has the report:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to the TNT newspaper, an evening newspaper, Port Harcourt, Nigeria's major oil-producing town was the scene of violent clashes between supporters and opponents of Ken Saro-Wiwa, leader of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People [MOSOP]:

According to Mossie Ganagana, a TNT correspondent based in Port Harcourt, the clashes broke out when pro-government demonstrators chanting anti-American, anti-British, and anti-Commonwealth slogans met at Buri Park, the intellectual suburb of Port Harcourt. The supporters of Ken Saro-Wiwa were, for their part, brandishing placards denouncing the execution of the MOSOP leaders. The police intervened using tear gas to disperse the crowds and arrested some demonstrators from both sides.

At the same time, a former MOSOP leader, (Garrick Lekton's) house in (Bora), a Port Harcourt suburb, was torched by Ogoni youths following (Lekton's) endorsement of Ken Saro-Wiwa's execution. He was saved just in time by soldiers who took him to an unknown destination.

Radio Freedom Frequency, a Lagos pirate radio station, broadcast for nearly 30 minutes excerpts of Ken Saro-Wiwa's speeches from his numerous tours, which called for better living and working conditions for his people. The radio also expressed support for the international community's calls for sanctions against Nigeria. [end recording]

Ogoni Activists' Trial Scheduled For 1996

AB1711163395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Nigerian Head of State General Sani Abacha has, for the first time, reacted to the international wave of criticism lodged against his regime following the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight

activists of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People [MOSOP] on 10 November. He said the international community's reaction was unfortunate and unjustified. Furthermore, he stated that behind the criticism was a deliberate attempt to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

He made the statements yesterday in Zuru, Kebbi State, while addressing a group of demonstrators who were protesting the international community's reaction to the executions. Gen. Abacha said his regime will do everything possible to preserve the country's unity, dignity, stability, and integrity.

On top of that, 21 other MOSOP activists are to be arraigned before the Special Tribunal, which sentenced Ken Saro-Wiwa and his MOSOP colleagues to death, in 1996. According to the independent Nigerian newspaper, A.M. NEWS, the 21 MOSOP activists are expected to face the same murder charges as Ken Saro-Wiwa and the eight activists. The Special Tribunal set up by the military regime to try the case of the Ogoni activists is reportedly in recess, and the trial is expected to resume early next year.

Amnesty Expresses Concern for Jailed Activists

AB1711213695 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
1830 GMT 17 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Amnesty International said yesterday that it is highly concerned about the fate of at least 17 Ogoni activists jailed in Nigeria. The organization fears that they might be tried, sentenced to death, and executed without appeal. The organization also denounced the death of Lawrence Touzina, an activist of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People [MOSOP], three months ago while in detention in Port Harcourt.

A MOSOP activist says about 10 Ogoni pastors accused of making funeral orations in Port Harcourt in memory of the executed activists, have been arrested and are currently detained at Afam Prison near Port Harcourt.

Still according to that activist, the military authorities have spread a chemical substance on the graves of the nine executed MOSOP activists in order to hasten the decomposition of their bodies, and thus prevent their relatives from removing them for befitting burial in accordance with Ogoni tradition. It will be noted that the cemetery where Ken Saro-Wiwa and his comrades were buried is still under high military surveillance.

Panel Discusses Commonwealth Suspension

AB1911202895 *Lagos NTA Television Network in English* 2000 GMT 18 Nov 95

[Panel discussion on the "Tonight At Nine" program hosted by Cyril Stoba; present on the panel are Foreign Minister Chief Tom Ikimi; Mrs. Amina Sango, president of the National Council of Women Societies; Dr. Anthony Mba, a management consultant; and Godfried Odu of NTA News, who was at the last Commonwealth Summit in Auckland, New Zealand — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Stoba] Minister, you are welcome to this program.

[Ikimi] Thank you.

[Stoba] Perhaps, we might just start by asking you to tell us what actually happened in New Zealand, at the last Commonwealth Summit when Nigeria's membership was suspended.

[Ikimi] Thank you, I hope I can be as brief as possible. The 1995 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, CHOGM, was opened in Auckland, New Zealand, on the 10th of November this year, Friday. [passage omitted] The presentation by the various delegations on the first topic and on the first item which was the global affairs were quite fair. No country made any reference to Nigeria at that stage. In the afternoon, Great Britain, in their presentation, made some passing references on Nigeria. President Mugabe of Zimbabwe was given the floor and the 30 minutes he was speaking, he spent more than 25 minutes dealing with the issue of Nigeria and his representation was very faulty because it did not represent the facts that exist in Nigeria. Moreover, they were at variance with the opinion that he had expressed when he visited Nigeria a few weeks ago. I was operating on the fact that I had met Prime Minister Bolger in New York during the 50th anniversary of the United Nations celebration and our meeting was very cordial and he had assured me at that meeting that there would be no discussion of Nigeria — any nation particularly. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, the next morning, the events changed when the international media carried the news that they had carried out the executions in Nigeria.

[Stoba] So, it was at that point that Nigeria became a specific issue on the agenda.

[Ikimi] It was at that point that Nigeria became a specific issue and at that point, we were on our way to Queenstown for the retreat and I had great difficulty in entering the second bus that carried the second group of delegates to Queenstown. There, only the heads of delegation plus one were allowed to come. Upon my

arrival in Queenstown, I discovered through information from friendly delegates that President Mandela had already arrived and had made a statement to the press calling for the, now not suspension, calling for the expulsion of Nigeria from the Commonwealth.

Incidentally, I had met President Mandela the previous evening at the Queen's dinner and we had had a very cordial discussion on Nigeria. This was not the first time that I have had this discussion with President Mandela because I visited South Africa and had discussions with him. He had come to Nigeria and I had done so. He had continued to refer to the good relations that exist between Nigeria and South Africa and remembers very vividly the assistance that he had received from all heads of state starting from Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa to General Abacha and he says that he would not be pushed by pressure that he had been receiving from Western countries, particularly, to condemn Nigeria. But I thought that this time, he was hasty in doing so. [passage omitted]

[Stoba] Mrs. Sango, there is (?still) ill feeling against Nigeria resulting from so many things, and at the last Commonwealth Summit, so many steps were taken against Nigeria. How do you see that?

[Sango] I think the countries that called for sanctions against Nigeria [words indistinct] intentions to do that because there are countries that have committed worse things than Nigeria is alleged to have done, and in this particular case, it is not a political issue for one to say, well, because of political differences, this is what has happened in Nigeria. But, I will support Mr. Mba, who had said that honestly, this is a time.... [pauses] This is a challenge to this country. This is a time for Nigeria....[pauses], a time for sober reflection to think inward and what we are supposed to do, assess the various countries we think are our friends, the various countries we have assisted in the past, and even at present, and we just have to review some of our policies so that we can tighten our belts and see that we do something for our own country.

[Stoba] Minister, would you say the situation in New Zealand came as a result of the West not understanding....[pauses] the countries which called for sanctions against Nigeria not understanding the situation in Nigeria — a failure on the part of Nigeria to project the true situation back at home — or would you say that this was something that had been in the works all along, and it was just looking for a reason to put Nigeria down?

[Ikimi] I think I agree with Mrs. Sango that the situation that we found in New Zealand was premeditated. There was no basis for a discussion of Nigeria, granted, but there was a news media on Saturday [11 November]

morning from international media that there had been executions in Nigeria. It had not been confirmed yet by Nigeria, and it was premature for the president of South Africa to make a statement even before the opening of the meeting of the heads of government at the retreat. In any case, there was no basis for the Commonwealth even to try Nigeria. Because they did not have any basis to do so, the first meeting was devoted to finding methods of implementing the Harare Declaration.

The Harare Declaration in 1991 talks about good government, talks about democracy, and talks about human rights, which are things that they ask that every nation in the Commonwealth should enjoy. There are varying degrees of offenses by different countries against the Harare Declaration: Some of them do not have a democratic government. Some of them that have democratic governments have problems in those governments, so we can examine all these countries, you know, particularly, but for the first time, the Secretariat presented a paper for consideration as to what should be done to implement the Harare Declaration.

Consensus was not reached on that paper, [New Zealand] Prime Minister Bolger then said he needed some approval on that paper because there was an urgent matter to be discussed, which was Nigeria. They were therefore creating a law that morning, upon which to try Nigeria later on in the afternoon. Because there was so much controversy on that paper, they approved the paper in principle, and we broke up for lunch. When we reconvened in the afternoon at 5 PM, Nigeria was tabled, and President Mandela was asked to open the discussions. His opening statements were that he was speaking on behalf of the South African Development Corporation states, [as heard] SADC states, and that SADC states had taken a decision the previous evening, ratified that morning, that Nigeria should be expelled from the Commonwealth, but since they discussed it further during lunch that afternoon, they modified their position from expulsion to suspension. The next speaker to be asked to speak was Zimbabwe, the third speaker was Great Britain, so it was carefully planned. So, specific speakers that had agreed were called to speak. So, South Africa spoke, South Africa [word indistinct] and then it was concurred by the European Union.

Maybe you do not realize that South African Development Corporation is a creation of the European Union, and they have, over the past few months since its creation, supported that organization, and I may also add that we have seen a trend this year that decided countries have been used, you know, to frustrate Nigeria in various international fora. Therefore, it is true that there is some predetermined position taken by the European

Union and asking South African Development Corporation countries to champion that move. [as heard]

[Stoba] Well, Godfried how much did the international media contribute to the state of affairs?

[Odu] Actually, the reports filtering in that morning — unconfirmed reports about the executions — really turned things around, and as a matter of fact although some of them were talking about punitive measures against Nigeria, they were still not certain that what was happening in Nigeria was a case of an actual murder trial. In fact, some accosted me to say: Tell us, did these people ever kill anybody? In fact, their impression, or the impression they were given, is that it was all a painted-up affair to muzzle the opposition in Nigeria, you know, and that was just the attitude.

[Stoba] Thank you, Godfried. [passage omitted] This is "Tonight at Nine" on the network service of the NTA. The issue is Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth and calling for sanctions against Nigeria. Dr. Mba, why do you think Nigeria is being singled out for this kind of action? All the countries have had their internal problems.

[Mba] Well, I would not like to discuss merits or why or why not Nigeria is singled out, but, I would like to say this that it is now time for us to sit back and reflect. The sanctions are there. At least, the initial sanction which is military sanction is there and they are proposing some more sanctions. What do we do to get out of the sanctions. How do we get out? How does Nigeria get forward? We can, instead of emotionalizing about what decisions they have taken, Nigerians should now wake up to the reality that is on the ground now ... [pauses] that our research institutes ... [pauses] I will give you an example. Iraq, for example, went through UN sanctions for five years and they have been on. Iraq bought SCUD missiles from the Soviet Union and developed it within the same period and it can do better than even go for the gun. [sentence as heard] It [word indistinct] even before the sanction. So, other countries have done the same thing and they have always succeeded in getting along. We will now go back to the drawing board and get our people together. [name indistinct] is there; Defense Industries is there; Oshogbo rolling mill and Oshogbo machine tool industry is there; Ife University nuclear research center is there; our professors are there selling things in the market and every other thing and trading all over the whole place. The yardstick in Nigeria is dollar for development. It is never done anywhere. Nigerians should come back to realities and start [as heard] emotionalizing sanctions by SADC, by the European Union or whichever it may be. Now, this is the time for us to sit down in Nigeria and stop criticizing ourselves

— thinking about who becomes president tomorrow, who does not become president. Let us now think about the masses of this nation. How they can move forward; how they can get qualitative life. I think this is the most important thing now. [passage omitted]

[Stoba] Yes, Minister?

[Ikimi] Well, you see, there are two fundamental issues that the most powerful nations on earth, the United States, perhaps, and Great Britain and their allies, put forward as the reason why they are against Nigeria. [sentence as heard] They are talking about democracy; they are talking about human rights. But we make it clear to these countries that Nigeria, culturally, is a democratic country. For 35 years Nigeria has been independent, we have not opted for any other form of government but democracy. Yes, we may have problems in the (?past). When, during the cold war years, it was fashionable to make a selection whether to be communist or to be democratic. There are nations in Africa and elsewhere that opted for communism. Nigeria was not one of those.

Even in the Commonwealth today, where we have 52 members as members of the Commonwealth, there are nations there like Brunei which is a monarchy, that has never thought about democratic rule. No one has bothered about Brunei, but they are talking about Nigeria, the issue is why are you singling out Nigeria? Why are you particular about Nigeria? Is it because Nigeria is having problems with its democratic process? After all, the Harare Declaration never put a time frame. It said you do these at your own time and pace.

And it must take into cognizance the special circumstances of that country. It will be unfortunate to try to equate Nigeria, a very vast nation of 100 million people, with smaller countries that you can talk about holding elections overnight.

This is the reason why, I am wondering whether we are discussing the right issues if we will be talking about sanctions. Sanctions for what? Nigeria has not attacked its neighbor; Nigeria does not endanger world peace; Nigeria has not endangered the peace of the subregion; Nigeria has not endangered the peace inside Nigeria. Security Council's decisions will be taken against countries that endanger world peace. This is a human rights problem. Criminal conduct is only referred to the country where the crime is committed. After all, I am aware that if I go to some Asian countries like Malaysia, if I possess drugs, I stand to be executed, if I (?sell) drugs. I know that if I go to Saudi Arabia, and I am involved in petty theft, my limbs would be chopped off on Fridays. These are the circumstances in those countries. What we have done, we have tried a

case within the precincts of the law of our country. But the problem is I do not think that the world is aware of it.

I was speaking to some (?senators) in the United States on the telephone yesterday and they do not seem to be aware up till now that the issue is that these people have been found guilty of murder. They still think that Saro-Wiwa and his group are being punished for being environmental campaigners or for being campaigners, you know, for minority rights.

I think that that is, indeed, the focus. I think a very bad precedence has been set by the Commonwealth and I warned them when they were about to take this decision, but the Commonwealth would not [word indistinct] again. I think a very bad precedence would be set in the world if the United Nations allows powerful nations to oppress developing countries or weaker nations in this way.

[Stoba] Minister, one thing [word indistinct] how do you explain the turn-around by Nigeria's traditional friends and some countries and African leaders who have benefited a great deal from Nigeria and are now in the forefront of the attack?

[Ikimi] It is because the world has changed. The world of 35 years ago is different from the world today. Thirty five years ago, Nigeria was a young independent nation. Our first prime minister, Sir Abubakar Tafewa Bewa was the first foreign minister of this country. At that time, he initiated the choice of Africa as the centerpiece of foreign policy. There were many nations in Africa at that time that were not independent, there were many nations that were under white domination and apartheid like Rhodesia and like South Africa. Nigeria played its role at that time. The agenda of the OAU then was, you know, seeking political independence, freedom and struggle against apartheid in Africa.

We have achieved that now — last year — with South Africa coming to become an independent nation. Now, we are talking about economic development, we are talking about social development. There is a new configuration of the world today, after the end of the cold war when we have a unipolar world with America being the only superpower. The United Kingdom has found it necessary to develop a new bloc; there is a new [words indistinct] developed and they have chosen their friends in South Africa to create, you know, the southern countries which are now an economic bloc. We have our own West Africa, but we are not as coercive as the one in southern Africa. Therefore, there is a struggle now for economic benefit. There is a struggle now for African power, there is a struggle for world power now and these are the things that begin to come to the fore. So

a pattern is beginning to develop and we must address this pattern.

[Stoba] Yes.

[Mba] That is why I am saying that the moment we can call our range back, the moment we can get up in line of what the foreign minister is saying, we will be able to, because if you look at Japan. [sentence as heard] Twenty five, 30 years ago, Japan was not regarded as anything within the world. You know ... [pauses] 40 years ago, Japan was just not there. But I believe that with the enormous resources of this country which everybody talks about, with the resources, financial resources, human resources, material resources and whatever you have, you get it in this country, we can get together.

That is why I am saying that even the present situation which the foreign minister is saying about, to me sometimes, I will look at it the other way round, as a blessing in disguise telling us to wake up from our sleep and then be able to take up this country in technology, be able to stop brooding about anything, but go forward and then we can be able to arrive at a peaceful and a mutual ground whereby the West, the rest of the world, the SADC will respect us.

For example, I will give you one example. If by the time the war ended and you had scientists that made tanks, that made guns and bullets and bombs, that we developed those things at the end of the war, by now, we should have been testing some of this equipment in some part of Africa and then we would be as strong as South Africa itself, you know. So, these are the mistakes which I am saying we should all come back to, so that we can carry along and move on as the foreign minister said. [passage omitted]

Key Witness Retracts Evidence in Coup Trial

AB1911202295 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 19 Nov 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The key witness in the coup plot trial of Nigeria's former head of state, General Olesegun Obasanjo, is said to have retracted his evidence in a letter addressed to the general. The witness is a colonel in the army and he is one of the 43 people convicted by a secret military tribunal in July this year. But Gen. Obasanjo has always protested his innocence, claiming he was framed. Until now, he has managed to get a letter out of jail, according to one of his friends, the Nigerian journalist, (Abdul Belbey). When he came to our studio, Elizabeth Ohene asked him what it says:

[Begin recording] [(Belbey)] Now, Colonel Fadile has actually written to the general.

[Ohene] Col. Fadile is the person who is this key witness?

[(Belbey)] Yes, who was involved in the coup plot and was said to have contacted Gen. Obasanjo about the coup. And we have a note from him saying that he never did speak to the general about the coup.

[Ohene] So, your information is that indeed, there was a coup plot, it is just that Gen. Obasanjo was not involved in it?

[(Belbey)] No. The note, hand-written note, which we have in our possession, a letter written to the general says:

1. He was never involved in a coup plot.
2. That he was made to implicate the general under duress. The information, so to speak, was extracted from him. That he (?hadn't contacted) the general.

[Ohene] And this colonel, where is he?

[(Belbey)] He is still in prison. He was sentenced with the others. The note was written from his prison cell.

[Ohene] Now, how do you know that these are genuine notes and not fake? You have no way of getting authenticated letters from the general.

[(Belbey)] Well, the case of Nigerians in prison writing notes outside is quite well publicized including the late Ken Saro-Wiwa. Somehow, they manage to get notes out. Even the general himself has written a note which came out and has been published in the press. There was a hand-written note which I got from the general's wife and I have very little reason to doubt its authenticity.

[Ohene] As you are able to receive notes and such from the general, are you able to tell how he is doing bearing all this?

[(Belbey)] In a very, very poor state. One thing is that the general is diabetic. If you know the general, he is a hefty man, active man, and the last account of people who have seen him is that he has lost more than half of his weight and that he is in a very poor state. Quite frankly, I think his case is one that is particularly sad because the general has always felt strongly about his country. If only because he is one of the few people who actually commanded an army that fought to preserve Nigeria as a nation, and he has spoken out in that respect against everybody including Babangida, Abacha's predecessor, and he is in a very poor state, and I think — in many respects, not to diminish the significance of the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa — the

real importance of his situation has not received full international attention. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

RUF Rebels Recapture Three Eastern Towns

AB1711214095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 17 Nov 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While the Sierra Leone Army was yesterday claiming a big victory against RUF [Revolution United Front] rebels recapturing a major base at Subuya in the south of the country, it is playing down rival reports of rebel advances in the east. They have admitted that Kailahun and other towns and an air strip have been recaptured by the insurgents. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

Quoting military sources, the CONCORD TIMES newspaper said today that rebels of the Revolutionary United Front have again recaptured the towns of Kailahun, Buedu, and Gihun in the Lilahun District in the east of the country. A military spokesman confirmed the report. The newspaper reports that government forces had to withdraw from these towns in the face of what was termed a massive and determined attack by large numbers of RUF fighters.

The military sources quoted in the paper said the forces were thought to have been recalled from areas across the border in Liberia. About two weeks ago, the military said that nine government soldiers had been killed and about 15 wounded when rebels tried to recapture Kailahun town from government forces. The impression given then was that the rebels were beaten off, and that Kailahun town was back in government hands.

Today's newspaper report would seem to suggest that the battle for Kailahun did not end that easily, and the Army spokesman is quoted as saying that government troops had to make a tactical withdrawal from Gihun as well as Buedu. A top military officer told me today that he did not consider the rebel reoccupation of these towns as a big reversal. He said that though the airstrip recently discovered by government forces at Buedu has been recaptured by the rebels, he was confident that no enemy plane would be able to use the airstrip to drop arms and ammunition for rebels forces operating in the east of the country. The officer said our forces now based at Pedembu will ensure that no major rebel activity can take place in that area.

The recapture by the rebels of the towns of Kailahun, Buedu, and Gihun has raised fears here that this could be the start of preparations by the rebels to launch operations in other parts of the east, especially in the diamond-rich Kono District. However, given the present military concentration and security cordon thrown round the diamond areas in that part of the east, it is

unlikely that rebel forces would enjoy their successes of the past when they decide to cause mayhem in Kono. Government forces backed by the South African mercenary group, Executive Outcomes, are thought to be in very firm control of the main commercial towns, and diamond-rich areas of the district.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

6 Dec 95

